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BALTIMORE, AUGUST 17, 1894.

Pig-Iron Production and Consumption.

During the month of July there was an increase of 30,000 tons in the weekly capacity of the furnaces in the country, the total capacity on August 1 of all furnaces in blast having been 115,356 tons, against 85,950 tons on July 1 and 62,517 tons on June 1. The capacity on August 1, 1893, was 107,042 tons, or 800 tons less than on the same date of this year. There are now 135 furnaces in blast out of a total of 528. Despite the increased production and the depressed conditions of trade, due to the July strikes, there was a decrease in stocks on hand. The Iron Age, from whose monthly report these figures are compiled, gives the stocks as follows:

Stocks,	June 1. Tons.	July 1. Tons.	Aug. 1. Tons.
Anthracite.....	141,712	128,825	123,973
Coke.....	302,427	231,430	223,902
Charcoal.....	225,126	213,730	220,033
Total.....	66,765	573,985	567,818

The decrease from June 1 to August 1 was 102,000 tons, the decrease for July, of course, having been smaller than for June. With the labor troubles practically ended and business generally taking on a more cheerful condition, the increased consumption should equal the gain in production and thus prevent any addition to stocks on hand. Whether this will be the case or not cannot yet be said, but indications point that way.

THE New Orleans Picayune, in discussing the efforts made to keep capital and settlers from the South, says:

Let us have solid, steady and progressive development for the South. Here are the richest resources of untouched wealth. In climate, soil, timber forests, coal and iron, free navigable waterways and the control of a Mediterranean around whose shores are extended countries full of native riches, these Southern States have everything that can make their future great and prosperous. Let it all be made, not the subject of wild speculation, but of steady development. Let the entire movement be forward and never backward, and it will make no difference what lying stories are told about the South and its people.

The South's Controlling Position.

The News and Courier, of Charleston, says: "The South can scarcely be said to hold its own against other sections, or to be beyond the competition of other sections in the matter of the manufacture of their products, or even to be in the way of attaining to that desirable position, so long as it is content to supply other sections with the mere *raw* materials of their manufacture." The News and Courier has fallen into an error which is quite common. The South by many people is criticised for not having rushed into the manufacture of finer grades of finished goods of all kinds. The history of all manufacturing proves that any country must of necessity first develop the manufacture of coarser goods and gradually extend from that to the finer. It would be folly, for it would mean financial loss, for the South to have attempted to jump into the manufacture of the finer grade of cotton goods before it had fully mastered the manufacture of coarse goods. The experience gained in the production of coarse goods enables Southern mills to gradually move farther and farther along towards the finer qualities, and progress of this kind is substantial and has in it no dangers of reaction; it is the natural law of advancement. In the manufacture of iron it was necessary for the South to thoroughly demonstrate its superiority in the production of pig iron, and then extend this, as it has done, from the inferior qualities made in Birmingham during the early stages of its history on up to the finer grades, and while doing this to decrease the cost of production. During the last two or three years the ironmakers of Alabama have gained an experience in metallurgical matters that has given them the mastery of the business and fitted them for taking another step forward and engaging in the manufacture of steel. If Alabama ironmakers had built a million-dollar steel plant five years ago the probability is that it would have failed because of the lack of the thorough knowledge which has been attained during that period by the ironmakers of the State. They now have experience to justify this advance step, and the steel plant projected by Mr. Henry F. De Bardeleben, one of the pioneer ironmakers of the State, will doubtless prove a success when built. Every year witnesses an increase in the number of manufacturing enterprises and a steady tendency towards the production of the finished product. The South, having demonstrated that it absolutely controls the production of coarse cotton goods, is now with equal success turning its attention to the manufacture of finer goods. No honest investigator who carefully studies the subject will deny that the South's future for the pro-

duction of the finest grade of goods is equally as sure as is its present control of the coarse goods. What is true of cotton is equally true of iron and lumber.

The Nicaragua Canal.

English papers have alluded to rumors that British capitalists have had agents at work in Nicaragua with the idea of securing the reversion of the concession in the event of the construction company's making a failure and forfeiting its privileges. American susceptibilities are undoubtedly enlisted on the side of the enterprise in a way that British are not. General Grant pinned his faith to the Nicaragua route, and his opinions have been subsequently confirmed by competent observers. * * * It is easy to be observed that accurate information about the Nicaragua Canal is getting to be rather widely dispersed in England. This fact appears from an inspection of their newspapers of the serious class. In fact, if the enterprise were offered for subscription at this moment under the proper auspices there is little doubt that it would be taken up out of hand. The glut of money in the London market as yet shows not the slightest sign of relief or outlet.—New York Evening Sun.

As the New York Sun is rather opposed to government control of the canal, its admission that the capital may be raised in London is especially important. Should a contract be made in England for the capital, the possibility of our control will have passed from us. Such a loss would be irreparable.

Atlanta's Exposition.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD extends its congratulations to Atlanta and to the South at large upon the appropriation of \$200,000 by the general government for a United States building and display at the Southern States Cotton Exposition. Atlanta has handled this matter with the vim and push that characterize all of its undertakings, and its success in securing this appropriation may be accepted as an omen of the great success which will attend its exposition next year. When the first meeting was held to inaugurate this enterprise the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD expressed its faith in Atlanta's ability to carry it out, and predicted that it would mark the beginning of a new period from which to date all future reports regarding Southern industrial advancement. We believe that Atlanta will fully measure up to the occasion.

THE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD rejoices that the tariff fight is at last settled. That the Wilson bill, with all of its discrimination against the South, was defeated is a matter for sincere congratulation throughout this section. Free coal and free iron ore and almost free pig iron would have proved a serious injury to the South. With this threatened danger removed, and even though the bill is less protective in many features than the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD would prefer, its enactment ends a long fight that has hampered all business. The tariff is out of the way—now for business.

Come South, Mr. Pullman.

In view of the persistent fight that is being made upon the Pullman Palace Car Co. by the State of Illinois, the State's attorney having filed a bill to attempt to annul the charter of the company, the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD begs to suggest to Mr. Geo. M. Pullman and his associates the desirability of removing his great plant or of building a new one in the South. There are many places in the South, all the way from Baltimore to Texas, where his company could have the very best facilities for the manufacture of cars, the best protection assured and every inducement needed to guarantee the wisdom of such a movement.

The South's Opportunity.

A dispatch from Plattsmouth, Neb., says:

Long trains of canvas covered wagons pass daily through this city eastward. They belong to the army of settlers who have been forced from their homes in western Nebraska and eastern Colorado by the unprecedented drought of the present season. Many have no particular destination in view. Their sole object is to reach some locality east of the Mississippi where they can eke out a existence until another season has rolled around and escape the hardships of a winter on the prairie. Since this exodus began it has been estimated that 10,000 people have left the State. At Plattsmouth one day last week 300 wagons were waiting to cross the bridge. One man who had driven from Holyoke, Col., said that he drove fifty miles in one stretch and it was only at long intervals he found farms occupied.

What a piteous contrast is this with the wonderful crops with which the South has this year been blessed.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Exchange Association of New York on Tuesday, Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, vice-president of the Park National Bank and president of the Illinois Central Railroad, offered a resolution to make a life associate membership of 200 at \$50.00 each. This number was apportioned with 160 for the South and forty from the North. Application for life membership on this basis will be received and considered by the officers. During the session of the committee Mr. Fish, in discussing the outlook for the South, expressed the opinion that the prospects were more favorable than at any time since the war. He jokingly added that as his road was partly in the West and partly in the South, he might have to take the profits on his Southern business to carry the Western end.

MR. W. C. BOYKIN, secretary of the Young Men's Business League of Augusta, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, says:

The crops in this section so far are splendid, and the outlook for trade during the coming winter and fall is remarkably good. A good many prospectors from the Northern and Western States have visited our city during the last few months, and our correspondence indicates that a general revival of trade throughout the country will be followed by the removal of a large number of factories from Northern and Western cities to the South.

The So-Called Southern Convention in Washington.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in its last issue called attention to an effort now being made to hold a meeting in Washington to discuss Southern matters, and stated that, while ever ready to heartily commend every well-devised plan to advance the prosperity of the South, it seriously questioned the wisdom of trying to hold another Southern convention at present. This impression is strengthened by further investigation. The announcements of the meeting are so worded as to lead the public to suppose that half-fare rates have been made for the benefit of this meeting, whereas the half-fare rate has nothing whatever to do with the meeting. Because of the convention of the Knights of Pythias all railroads have made half-fare rates for everybody. This so-called Southern meeting simply takes advantage of the occasion.

Delegates to the Fifth-Avenue meeting on June 21 will remember the repeated efforts of a member from Washington to tell the convention whom he married and other interesting events in his personal history, and how vigorously and hilariously he was sat upon on every occasion. This gentleman seems to be the moving spirit in the effort to get up this meeting. Of course, a gathering of this kind, provided it could secure a respectable attendance and newspaper notoriety, would prove of advantage to the real-estate business of this gentleman. The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, seeking only the best interests of the South, greatly regrets to see such an attempt as this foisted upon the public. It simply looks like an effort to use the public interest aroused in Southern advancement for personal ends. In the circulars sent out it is announced that—

Among the subjects for discussion by prominent business men will be: "A Government Building in Washington for the permanent exhibit of the resources of the United States, as proposed in the bill introduced by Hon. Patrick Walsh, United States senator from Georgia. Mr. Walsh and others will be invited to make short addresses."

If Senator Walsh, Governor Northern or leading Southern men of his stamp were at the head of this movement, it would deserve attention, even though it was running the South into conventions too freely, but Senator Walsh writes the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that all that he knows about it is that he has been asked to make a speech.

The following letter from Mr. Hugh R. Garden, president of the Southern Exchange Association, is of interest in this connection:

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION,
General Offices, Rooms 42-43, No. 23 Park Row,
NEW YORK, AUGUST 11.
Secretary Committee of Invitation, Southern Development Business Meeting, National Union Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge your invitation to be present "at a conference of prominent business men who are interested in Southern development," "the object of which," as stated, "is to secure short, condensed, carefully-prepared papers from business standpoint as a basis of discussion by the convention."

Replying to your suggestion that "I approve the proposed meeting," I am sure you will pardon me for saying that, in view of the generally-expressed opinion that, after twenty-five years of effort to fill the waste places of the South by speech-making, enough talking has been done, to continue calling "conventions for discussion" is a trespass on the patience of the people of both North and South, and the generosity of a willing and loyal press. Combined action to pilot capital and settlers to the South seems to be assured through already-established associations, corporations and firms, one or more of which I think you represent.

Should we not now get down to work and endeavor to accomplish results without further discussion, rather than give color, by more talking, to the often-expressed reproach that the South is unable to unite for definite action?

While it is always agreeable and instructive to me personally and as an officer of the "Southern Exchange Association" to meet and hear the views of gentlemen who have, as you suggest, given to this subject the reflection it merits, I cannot, under the circumstances, attend the meeting in Washington on the 30th or 31st of August.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) HUGH R. GARDEN, President.

MR. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, one of the leading newspaper men of North Carolina, becomes managing editor of the reorganized News and Observer, of Raleigh. Associated with him will be Mr. William E. Christian, who was actively identified with newspaper work in North Carolina some years ago, and who, of recent years, has been living in New York. With men of this kind at its head, and backed by capital, the News and Observer ought to become a power for good in North Carolina.

THE Metallic Drawing Roll Co., of Springfield, Mass., with its accustomed enterprise has been preparing in advance, and now has ready for immediate distribution, a book showing comparisons of textile schedules in the tariffs of 1894, 1890 and 1883, together with tables showing at a glance the specific and ad valorem duties under each tariff. This publication also shows the quantity and value of all imports. It is indispensable for all interested in textile matters and foreign trade. The price is \$1.00.

The Evils of Delay.

The attention of Congress has been so exclusively confined to the tariff discussion that other questions of vital interest to the country have received but scant notice or else have been entirely neglected. In this latter category may be mentioned the Nicaragua Canal, which is by far the most important scheme now claiming public attention. The sentiment of the country is, we believe, overwhelmingly in favor of the construction of the canal, either by the government or by American capital backed by the credit of the government. Yet Congress has not time to take up the Nicaragua Canal bill, and the probability is that nothing will be done about it at this session, for as soon as the tariff bill is disposed of members of the House will be eager to adjourn and go home to look after their fences. Senators, too, will be willing enough to get away from the capital and enjoy a little repose. Meanwhile, English capitalists stand ready to furnish the money to construct the canal, and if the managers of the scheme accept this offer international complications may arise involving a misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain. For these reasons and many others it is much to be regretted that the Nicaragua bill cannot be taken up and passed by the present Congress, democratic in both branches.

However, the mischief may be repaired at the next session with proper effort. But the next session will be short by constitutional limitation, and will be crowded with business. So there is danger that the bill may have to go over to the next Congress, and there is a possibility at least that the next House will be republican, and the glory of inaugurating this great work will then have to be divided between the two parties instead of being the crowning achievement of the present democratic Congress.—Lynchburg Advance.

AVON PARK, Fla.—Avon Park Saw Mill Co.: "Business active and prospects better; local demand for lumber of \$1500 to \$2000 per month."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SOUTH

A Magnificent Corn Crop Strengthens the Whole Business Situation South.

FARMERS LESS IN DEBT THAN SINCE THE WAR.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD presents to its readers today one of the most cheering reports that it has ever published regarding the outlook for the South. In reply to questions submitted to them, a hundred or more bankers scattered from Virginia to Texas write about the business conditions in their respective sections, and especially about the agricultural interests. The questions asked were:

Has the cotton crop cost less to raise than in former years, by reason of enforced economy and because of large grain crops last year?

Are farmers and business men generally less in debt than formerly?

What are the prospects for grain and other crops?

What is the general outlook for your section?

Almost without exception these letters report that farmers are less in debt than at any time since the time; that they are raising their own food supplies, instead of buying from the West, and that the corn crop will be the largest ever produced in the South. The South's corn crop this year will probably equal or exceed the value of the cotton crop.

With such magnificent crops and such a showing of decreased indebtedness it is needless to say that the South will soon become the busiest and most prosperous section of our country. The letter of Mr. Jerome Hill may be taken as a fair sample of all. Mr. Hill has had about thirty years' experience as a business man in the South, and as a member of the old firm of Hill, Fontaine & Co., and now Jerome Hill Cotton Co., has probably handled as much cotton as a factor as any man living. He is in a position, therefore, to fully understand the situation.

Bountiful Cereal Crops.

JEROME HILL COTTON CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 9.

The South undoubtedly has liquidated enormously during the past three years, and I feel assured owes less money away from home than at any time during the last twenty years.

Our reports, save in one district which is limited in area, all claim most bountiful cereal crops, and the South will not be a buyer of grain, only to a limited extent as compared with other years.

The South is selling more hogs and producing more cattle and hogs than at any time during the past twenty years.

The South is more self-sustaining now than during any time since the freedom of the slaves.

Corn can be bought for less money in the Arkansas, White and Red river valleys than in Chicago or St. Louis.

The growing cotton crop at this time is undoubtedly flattering; however, it is too early to count the bales, for from now until the first of November is the critical period. It is possible that 9,000,000 bales may be made, and it is quite as probable that we will not exceed 7,000,000. However, this is immaterial, for 7,000,000 bales should and doubtless would, net the South more money than a 9,000,000-bale crop.

The present cotton crop costs less to raise than the crops of former years, because Southern farmers have furnished themselves with needful supplies, and have shown great improvement in economy and thrift, having removed their corn cribs and

smokehouses from Chicago and St. Louis to their own plantations.

As to the general outlook for our section, necessities and actual wants of the people have caught up with stocks of manufactured goods in almost all lines, and the people throughout the Mississippi valley have about concluded to disregard and cease to wait longer for so-called legislative financial relief and tariff changes, and in all lines of commerce we see a general upward movement, everyone realizing that all commercial products are at bottom in values, and that investments are safely guarded by these extreme low values, giving a good, sound basis for safe business.

At no period during the past quarter of a century have the Southern States offered so many strong and lasting inducements as at this time to immigrants. A patient, industrious and loyal people extend most cordial welcome to their brethren of the Northern and Eastern States to share with them happy homes, which at this time, owing to low values of lands, are within the reach of all honest, industrious, sober laboring people wishing permanent residences and seeking communities where they and their children can live in peace and be blest with prosperity.

JEROME HILL.

No Doubt Whatever That Farmers Owe Less.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
MACON, GA., August 9.

There is no doubt whatever that the Southern farmers, especially those of this immediate section, owe less money than they have for many years, and that they have raised their crops with less cost than ever before.

The corn crop of middle Georgia is remarkable, and promises a most bountiful yield. Cotton also looks well, although it has been a little inclined to go too much to weed on account of the rainy season we have had for the last three weeks, but as we are now having hot weather again, it will doubtless come out all right.

The general outlook for our farmers is certainly better than it has been for ten years past.

R. H. PLANT.

Enforced Economy Has Taught Real Economy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, August 9.

All classes of people are freer from debt than in twenty years, and two or three years of enforced economy has taught real economy. I am a native Georgian, and have been in business nearly fifty years. The very cold and backward spring was thought to have been a heavy blow to agriculture, but, like 1849, when we had a week's heavy freeze in the middle of April, it has rebounded to our benefit instead of injury. Of course the early fruit crops were destroyed, but some fruit and melons of every description are raised this year around our city that I never believed possible. The fruit, watermelons (forty to sixty pounds) and other melons the finest I ever saw, and vegetables "world without end." Fig trees ten to fifteen years old were killed to the ground, but I am now gathering from my garden delicious figs from sprouts that put out from below where the bodies of these trees were killed. They all spring out from the root again. The cotton crop in some sections is threatened with calamities, and much may happen to that yet, but let it happen. We will likely get as much money for half a crop. What we need is honest, sensible laws and an honest administration (Lord! shall we get it?) and

we are all right. I regard the South as better off, decidedly, than since the beginning of the rebellion.

F. M. COKER, President.

Continual Improvement Expected.

CITIZENS' BANK,

RICHMOND, VA., August 8. §

I think good crops of grain prevail generally in this part of the State. Farmers are certainly, and I am of the opinion that our business men are, less in debt than usually. I think the outlook is for continual though gradual improvement, as our people are beginning to live more on what they make and buy less.

S. G. WALLACE, Cashier.

Large Wheat Yield and Excellent Corn Crop.

SALISBURY NATIONAL BANK,

SALISBURY, MD., August 8. §

Our farmers are not engaged in the growth of cotton. The cultivation of small fruits and melons engage their attention to a considerable extent. The small-fruit business was almost a failure this year; attributed very largely to the depressed condition in industrial circles in the North, thereby restricting the market. The yield of wheat has been very large, but the extremely low prices prevailing act as a serious drawback. The melon crop is being marketed. Good crops and fair prices are generally reported. Loud complaints (and very just, too,) are heard of the excessive freight charges of our railroads for handling this and other perishable products generally. The promise of an excellent corn crop has not been better in twenty years. This, with an anticipated rise in price, if realized, ought to place our farmers in tolerably fair condition.

J. H. WHITE, Cashier.

Low Price of Cotton a Handicap.

CAROLINA SAVINGS BANK,

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 9. §

Farmers and business men generally less in debt. Prospects considered very good for grain and other crops, although damaged by heavy rains. The low price of cotton will curtail collections and make it difficult for farmers to pay their debts. There will be a moderate demand for merchandise, and great difficulty in those wishing to borrow to furnish satisfactory collaterals.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

A Good Cotton Crop and Fair Prices Desired.

NEW BERNE, N. C., August 11.

Had this section realized a good truck crop it would have been in better condition than ever before, but a good cotton crop will brace us up. Less indebtedness among farmers and business men, and cotton crop cost less to raise. The outlook in this section at this time is exceedingly good. If we have a good cotton crop and fair prices the outlook is very promising.

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW BERNE.

Less Indebtedness.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 9.

Fine prospects for grain and other crops, and general outlook for this section very good. Less indebtedness than formerly, and cost of raising cotton crop smaller.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Low Price of Cotton Anticipated.

LA GRANGE, GA., August 9.

In our opinion the cotton crop is raised cheaper than in former years, and we think general indebtedness less. Good prospect for grain and other crops. We can't yet tell what the cotton crop will be. It is promising now, but this may vanish before gathering time. A very low price is anticipated by reason of the flattering reports concerning the acreage and present condition.

LA GRANGE BANKING & TRUST CO.

Debt Not Reduced.

FARMERS' BANK,

FRANKFORT, KY., August 10. §

So far as the people of this section are concerned, I believe they are as much in debt as they have been at any time during the last three years, and but for the leniency

of creditors there would be a larger number of failures than have ever been in this part of the State. There is at present a severe drought in this region of the State which has cut short the oat and corn crops, and without an early rain the tobacco will be seriously damaged. All other crops are seriously hurt.

Farmer Has Plenty to Eat and Plenty to Sell.

FARMERS AND TRADERS' BANK,

KNOXVILLE, TENN., August 9. §

The resources of the South, both middle and far South, can be benefited by truthful statements. So far as indebtedness of our community goes, without question it has been reduced among mercantile houses and business men generally. Whether it has all been through willingness and ability to pay is an open question. Most of our debtors are willing enough to settle, but the fact is we have very little to sell at profit in east Tennessee this year. Wheat crop has been good, but price too low. Corn is fifty-five cents at mill today, while wheat is fifty cents per bushel. Many of our farmers are carrying last year's crop, and, of course, no money is in it for them. The country merchant has kept down his stock of goods and paid some of his accounts, because wholesale men refuse to carry them unless they do. We are essentially a wholesale trading city. Our merchants stand high in credit, because they can sell in seven different States; they don't depend on east Tennessee to help them out. The east Tennessee farmer who has paid his way and kept hard at work has for his pains plenty to eat and plenty to sell, but at low prices. We want our minerals developed, and have plenty of them—coal, iron, marble, lithographic quarries, fire-clay—and splendid water-power mills in certain sections for flouring, etc. Some of our Northern friends have come down here (Harriman) and organized themselves in a night into stock corporations and town companies, entirely unknown to us up to time of their coming, and have suddenly fallen by the way, so that the South will get a cussing from no fault of ours. A good word for east Tennessee: Its climate is unsurpassed, its mineral resources par excellent, and all we need is capital judiciously expended and we can grow rich.

J. L. MAXWELL, JR., Cashier.

Trade Depends on Price of Cotton.

BANK OF ROANOKE,

ROANOKE, ALA., August 11. §

Indebtedness of the South is much less than it has been for a number of years. Merchants and farmers are buying less. Farmers are only buying necessities. Crop through this section is comparatively good. Don't look for much increase in trade unless cotton brings a good price. It is not the quantity that builds up our trade, it is the price of cotton.

W. M. WEATHERS, Assistant Cashier.

People of Texas Owe Less Since War.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 10. §

The people of Texas probably owe less than they have since the war. Crops in this State, including grain, are very abundant. I think cotton has cost less to produce it than has been the rule heretofore, principally because of enforced economy. The farmers of Texas—I mean those who own their homes—are less in debt than ever. The prospect for all crops is said to be excellent here.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, President.

More Encouraging Outlook.

CAMDEN NATIONAL BANK,

CAMDEN, ARK., August 10. §

The corn crop through this section is an average one; the cotton crop, up to this time, very fine. It has cost less to raise the present crop than any before for many years, caused from the fact that, owing to the low price of cotton, the producers recognize the necessity of economy, and have had more meat than for twenty years before. Farmers and business men are, I think, less

in debt, and the general outlook is more encouraging.

W. E. MCRAE, President.

Fruit Crop Very Fair.

PALATKA, FLA., August 11.

No cotton raised in this section. Fruit crop is about the only one here, and is considered very good. With good crops in sight we always consider future prospects as very fair. We should say that farmers and business men are generally less in debt than formerly. The general outlook for this section is good for a fair and healthy business season.

ton crop has been less to raise by reason of enforced economy, and a dry spring, thereby causing less labor. Cotton promises a fair yield, but has been damaged some by continued rains. Damage cannot be estimated yet, as we have had only a day or two of fair weather since rains ceased. Farmers and business men are both less in debt than formerly. The general outlook for this section is good for a fair and healthy business season.

E. B. YOUNG, Cashier.

Old Debts Paid Off and Few New Ones.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 10. §

I have made inquiries in several counties of bankers who are familiar with the financial condition of the people, especially farmers, and the information I have secured leads me to believe that the farmers of Alabama are in better condition than they have been for many years. They have raised more meat and grain than in any previous year, and have made their crop for less money than it has ever been made in the history of the State. If the yield results as it now promises it will put our farmers out of debt practically and with meat and corn enough to make next crop. This crop was pitched upon the basis of a lower figure for cotton than it has touched in many years, and if it yields six cents a pound it will be a profitable one as a general thing. The politicians, who have visited the people in almost every precinct and have had a personal view of crops, say that they are fine, and the farmers in fine spirits; in fact, they are really in better condition than any other class of our people, but of course their prosperity means the prosperity of every class. It would be a great thing, if a 9,000,000-bale crop is made, if the government would allow out of customs revenue a bonus of one-half freight to Liverpool, enhancing the value of the crop here to that extent. I am with the California man who advocates the above plans. Before there can be any permanent prosperity in the country the condition of the agricultural classes must be revived, and it must begin with them.

R. D. JOHNSTON, Vice-President.

\$3.00 Per Acre Maximum Cost of Laying By Cotton Crop.

BANK OF LITTLE ROCK,

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 10. §

There is no doubt in my mind about the cost of the present cotton crop being very materially reduced from former years. This has been brought about largely from necessity, as advances to the cotton-growers by the commission merchants have been very materially restricted, and the farmers have also realized from past experience that it is necessary to retrench and cut down expenses or be ruined. I am not able to estimate very accurately what the reduction in cost has been, but \$3.00 per acre, I think, is safe to estimate as the maximum cost for laying by the crop, while in many cases it costs doubtless less than this. Farmers and merchants are less in debt this year than in former years. They have been very chary about going into debt, and have worked within themselves so far as possible. The prospects for grain and other crops are better than they have been for years. Corn is excellent and promises a full crop. This section raises very little grain other than corn. The general outlook is exceedingly bright. While this is a critical month for cotton, yet the month is one-third gone, and there is at this time no sign of any worms or other insects to injure it, and there is every indication of a full crop.

M. H. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Depression Taught a Lesson Not Soon Forgotten.

CITIZENS' BANK,

JELlico, TENN., August 9. §

We are sixty-five miles north of Knoxville; a mountainous region; coal and timber the chief products; no cotton or tobacco, and very little grain, except for home consumption, grown here. Corn and vegetables promise a splendid harvest. Farmers here owe very little; the business men owe as much as usual, I think. I believe the general outlook for healthy, legitimate business better than for a long time. The past "boom" period, together with two years of financial depression, has taught us all a lesson that we will not soon forget.

R. B. BAIRD, Cashier.

Best Feeling for Many Years.

THE BANK OF NEWPORT,

NEWPORT, ARK., August 10. §

Farmers have been curtailing expenses, giving more personal attention to and exercising more brain or head work in their farming for the past three years than ever before, each year being able to take some advantage of the past year's experience in that line, and I feel safe in asserting that this has been the cheapest crop, or rather made with the least incurred indebtedness, that we have ever known.

The merchants are gradually but surely going into more nearly the strictly cash system, and are consequently doing a safer business and borrowing much less money than heretofore. There is no flour mill within thirty miles of this place, so but little attention is yet paid to wheat, though enough have tried it to prove conclusively that excellent wheat crops can be raised here; and the grist mill is now figuring for

Fair and Healthy Business Season.

EUFALa NATIONAL BANK,

EUFALa, ALA., August 10. §

I would say that the opinion that the Southern people owe less than usual at this season of the year holds good as to this section. The corn crop which is now made is the best for years. The cost of the cot-

the purpose of adding flour machinery. There is more corn already made in this section this year than has been grown for many years, besides many fields of promising young corn which will make excellent crops if the season continues favorable. There are more meadows and more attention paid to grasses than ever before. More cattle and more hogs have been shipped out of this section during the past two falls than for many times the number of seasons put together heretofore. Much more attention is being paid to stock-raising. The compress at this place is making large additions to its sheds and platform room, about doubling its former capacity, preparatory for handling the largest cotton crop seen here for more than ten years. The crop is not made yet, however, but the season up to this time has been all we could ask, and prospects very flattering. Some fields are beginning to need rain, and will be needing it badly within a week, and if it does not come our cotton crop may be smaller than we are now expecting. The lumber business has been absolutely dead for eighteen months, but is just now beginning to show some signs of life. Several mills which have been practically shut down are beginning to move off with a pretty good business in sight. The contract has just been signed for the erection of a very large improved gin at this place, which we think will be quite a convenience for our immediate vicinity and an advantage to our small city. There has been considerable correspondence recently relative to establishing an oil mill at this place, and it now looks like it is coming. Work will begin shortly on the brick water-tower to be erected by the water company. The best feeling we have had here for very many years prevails.

R. M. JOHNSON, Cashier.

A Tide of Unusual Prosperity.

GULF NATIONAL BANK, }
TAMPA, FLA., August 10. }

Corn and cotton are extensively grown in the northwestern part of this State, and good crops last year and better ones this year have put the farmers of that section of the State in good condition. Tobacco is also being successfully grown. The fine timber is a splendid source of revenue; turpentine also. In the middle and southern part of the State the main industries are the growing of tropical fruits, vegetables, sugar-cane, etc. The timber also is fine. Growing cattle for the market and fishing are fine sources of revenue. In Tampa we have the largest and finest cigar factories in the world—about sixty factories in all; the largest brick hotel, the Tampa Bay Hotel, in America. Business men are generally less in debt, and there is a tide of unusual prosperity sweeping over the entire "Land of Flowers." The phosphate and shipping industries are large and successfully carried out. We have the finest climate all the year round and best health on the face of the earth. There is no place like Florida.

J. B. ANDERSON, Cashier.

People Much Better Off Than a Year Ago.

C. W. BRANCH & CO., BANKERS, }
RICHMOND, VA., August 11. }

From all we learn the cotton and grain crops of the South promise to be unusually large this year, and both have been made at less expense than usual. Our people undoubtedly owe less money and are much better off than a year ago. Enforced economy has worked a marked change in their condition. The general outlook for our section, as well as the whole South, we regard as most hopeful. C. W. BRANCH.

In Better Shape Than Generally.

BANK OF LEESBURG, }
LEESBURG, FLA., August 10. }

Our people have been economical during the past year, and are in better shape than generally at this season of the year. Our orange crop is good and groves are looking

well, as we have had a very favorable season. Our principal crop is the orange crop, though we have considerable lemons. Our vegetable growers are arranging to put in a medium size crop. Our village, which is the centre of a large area of fruit and vegetable land, probably forwards more freight than any village of its size in Florida. Our village is prosperous and our people hopeful. ERNEST YAGER.

Farmers More Independent.

NATIONAL BANK OF BRUNSWICK, }
BRUNSWICK, GA., August 9. }

The fruit crop in this section was a comparative failure this year and yielded a very small revenue. The watermelon crop in south Georgia was a failure on account of the strikes in the West. The cotton crop is unusually fine, as also all farm crops. Farmers are really in a more independent condition now than ever before, from the fact that they have been compelled to raise on their places nearly everything they consume. I cannot say that the cotton crop has cost any less to raise than in former years, as the price of farm labor in Georgia has always been very low. I presume, however, that there is a small gain in this respect.

Farmers in this section are generally not very badly in debt, but business men have about all they can carry. The more active business men are gradually and slowly working out of debt.

The general outlook for this section is good, and hope is expressed among the lumber people (our largest industry) that the lumber market will brighten up this fall. I do not know, however, upon what they base their anticipation; possibly, however, upon the idea that it cannot be much worse than it has been.

H. W. REED, President.

Industrial Growth Giving Farmers Increased Markets.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10.

Cotton crop has cost less because (1) greater economy; (2) developing manufactures has made largely increased markets for fruits, vegetables, etc.

Farmers and business men are less in debt than heretofore because (1) they have asked for less credit; (2) they have made more money in various ways.

Prospect for grain crops, excepting wheat, good.

General outlook good for improved condition of business this fall.

In this city the general conditions were never before more encouraging. More new houses are being built than ever before at one time in the history of the city. There are more evidences of prosperity than before the panic. At the rate at which Charlotte is now growing the population will double in less than ten years.

D. A. TOMPKINS.

Season of Great Prosperity Anticipated.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, }

CHARLOTTE, N. C. August 9. }

Reduced indebtedness prevails. Prospects for corn and cotton promising; wheat crop almost entire failure throughout the South; cotton crop cost much less to raise. Our people are more and more getting into the way of raising grain, grass and other produce needed on the farm and to sell in neighboring towns. Indebtedness generally much less than usual. Prospects for corn and cotton very promising. General outlook is encouraging and, with the tariff question settled, a season of great prosperity is anticipated.

A. G. BRENIZER, Cashier.

Satisfactory Liquidation Looked For.

THE TEXARKANA NATIONAL BANK, }

TEXARKANA, TEXAS, August 10. }

All crops in this section are very abundant. The corn crop is made, and is the largest in many years. Cotton promises well. Acreage is larger than last year, and so far the season has been very favorable. No worms reported yet. I think

farmers and business men are less in debt than last year, and we look for satisfactory liquidation of accounts to begin with the coming in of cotton, which will be within the next month. W. R. GRIM, Cashier.

Largest Corn Crop Since 1882.

FARMERS' BANK, }
ABBEVILLE, S. C., August 11. }

From my own experience and observation, the cultivation of the cotton crop has cost less than for many years—less provisions purchased, as most farmers had a larger supply of grain than usual, and less fertilizers used generally. Farmers and business men are less in debt than for last three or four years.

Without some disaster, the largest corn crop will be made since 1882; prospect splendid. The cotton crop will depend very much upon the weather this month. Cotton is about two weeks later than usual. The July crop is not as forward or well matured as usual. Favorable seasons have given great growth to the weed, and if the August crop is not cut off by dry and hot weather, very near if not quite a full crop will be made.

The general outlook is favorable at present. The above will apply generally to this county and to all the Piedmont (upper) section of this State.

W. H. PARKER, President.

Fine Crop Prospects.

LANCASTER, S. C., August 10.

Prospects for grain and other crops are fine, and the general outlook is promising. Indebtedness generally less, and the cost of raising the cotton crop less than in former years. Abundant crops, especially of grain.

BANK OF LANCASTER.

Crops Best in Years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

SALISBURY, N. C., August 8. }

Cost of raising cotton crop is less than in former years, and farmers and business men are less in debt. The corn and cotton crops are the best in years, and the general outlook is exceedingly encouraging.

W. M. BLACKMER, Cashier.

Healthy Financial Condition.

STATE NATIONAL BANK, }

FRANKFORT, KY., August 11. }

The crop of small grains is fine; wheat fully up to average. We are suffering now from a drought which will shorten the corn crop 12 or 15 per cent. The general condition of the country financially is very healthy. Weak and unreliable concerns have been weeded out, and people have been exercising close economy for several years, and all classes of people have reduced the amount of their indebtedness during that time, especially farmers and business men.

FAYETTE HEWITT, President.

A Greater Diversity of Crops.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

DURHAM, N. C., August 8. }

On account of uniform economy it has cost somewhat less to raise cotton this year, and the same reason applies to other crops. The farmers and business men generally are reducing their indebtedness, and their affairs are in a healthy and hopeful condition. The prospects for grain and other crops are splendid. For this section the outlook was never more encouraging. The acreage of tobacco may not be so great, but the yield will be as great and quality good. A greater diversity of crops is noticeable, and very beneficial.

LEO D. HEARTT, Cashier.

Good Crops in Kentucky.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LABOR AND STATISTICS, }

FRANKFORT, KY., August 8. }

A very large per cent. of the wheat crop of the State has been threshed—fully enough to show that a good crop has been raised—while the yield per acre is not so good in some parts of the State, principally those counties that suffered most from the snow. All the correspondents say that the berry is of a very superior quality. The price continues very low; in fact, the

market reports last week show that the price was lower than that of corn. I place the estimate at sixteen and three-quarters bushels per acre.

One month ago I reported a prospect for the largest crop of corn ever raised in the State, and I might say, from all reports from other States, the largest in the United States, but a month can make a very great difference in a corn crop. The rains have not been general by any means, and the drought seems to be very widespread, not confined to our State alone, but to most of the corn-growing States. The average condition of the crop is placed at 82 per cent.

All correspondents agree that the early planting of tobacco is doing fairly well, making good growth and prospects of a fair crop. The average acreage is placed at 79 per cent. The average condition is placed at 75 per cent.

From the reports of correspondents all kinds of pastures are unusually short for this time of year. The condition as reported is 67 per cent.

The timothy-hay crop is very short, but was put in the stack in fine condition. The per cent. as reported is placed at 68.

The average yield of oats per acre is twenty-five and one-fifth bushels.

Reports good as to stock of all kinds from all parts of the State. No disease of any kind has been reported.

Remarks as to fruit, generally a failure; some few late apples in some sections. About 75 per cent. of a crop of grapes.

In many places gardens are seriously injured. Early potatoes will make a fair crop.

NICHOLAS McDOWELL, Commissioner.

People Hopeful and Cheerful.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

DECATUR, ALA., August 9. }

The cotton crop has cost less than in former years, and I think farmers and business men are generally less in debt than formerly. The prospects for grain and other crops is better than for many years past. The general outlook is very good; people hopeful and cheerful.

W. W. LITTLEJOHN, Cashier.

Extra Good Corn Crop.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

GASTONIA, N. C., August 8. }

The cotton crop has cost very much less than in former years. Farmers and business men are generally less in debt than formerly. Prospects for corn crop extra good; small grain was poor. General outlook for our section good.

T. C. PEGRAM, President.

Out of Debt and Cash Dealing.

BANK OF SOUTH BOSTON, }

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., August 8. }

Grain crop very good. Tobacco crop short, but fair quality in some sections. General outlook very good. People out of debt, raising home supplies and adhering to cash system. J. J. LAWSON, Cashier.

Best Prospects In Years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

GADSDEN, ALA., August 9. }

Outlook for farm products fine; industrial dull. Prospects for grain and other crops best in years. Cost less to raise cotton, and both farmers and business men are less in debt. W. G. BROCKWAY, Cashier.

Crops Fine, Factories Prosperous.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, }

ROME, GA., August 9. }

The farmers and business men generally of this section are less in debt than in former years. The present cotton crop, by reason of enforced economy and large grain crops of last year, has been made on less money than usual. It is not so much a question of price now as having a big crop. Crop prospects are very fine—probably never better. Our section has been peculiarly fortunate in having successful diversified manufacturing interests. Only one manufactory has been idle during the summer. With money coming in freely

for our cotton, we expect to see quite an improvement in the financial affairs of this section. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, President.

Ootlook for Crops Flattering.

OFFICE OF S. M. INMAN & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., August 9.

The cotton crop in this section promises to be a large one the coming season. A splendid crop of corn has been made, and the prospects are good for other grains. As far as crops are concerned, the outlook in this section is flattering.

S. M. INMAN & CO.

Crops Light.

DEPOSIT BANK,
CENTRAL CITY, KY., August 9.

We do not raise cotton. I do not think there is much change in the indebtedness of this section. The wheat crop was fair; all other grain, grass and tobacco will be light, on account of the drouth. I think the general outlook is very gloomy. As above stated, the crops are light—not over one-half, if that much. The coal mines are doing very little, and we, being in a mining region, depending on the mines to furnish labor to a great many of our people and to furnish a great deal of the money that is in circulation here, do not expect anything but dull times until the mines have better work, and that depends on the starting of factories, etc.

J. S. HILL, Cashier.

Wheels of Industry Locked by Shrinkage in Values.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, INSURANCE, STATISTICS AND HISTORY,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 10.

Our people owe less at this time than at any period during many years past. It costs less to raise cotton now than formerly. Labor is cheaper, and by the use of improved machinery more land can be cultivated with the same hands. Farmers are generally less in debt than formerly. Corn is already made, and in a greater portion of the State it is said to be very fine. More will be made than can be used at home. The general outlook is good, but there is stagnation in business for the want of more of the circulating medium. The demonetization of silver was a severe blow to business. The shrinkage in values is causing a stringency which locks the wheels of industry and the development of new industries.

PHIL T. ALLIN, Acting Commissioner.

Better Than for Twenty Years.

CULLMAN, ALA., August 10.

Prospects for grain and other crops better than for twenty years. Cost of cotton crop less than former years, and indebtedness generally decreased. Excellent outlook for this section.

PARKER & CO., Bankers.

Crop Will Cost as Much as Last Year.

BANK OF GREENWOOD,
GREENWOOD, S. C., August 9.

Cotton crop will cost as much as last year; some are still in the grass. Prospects for grain and other crops never better for yield. Outlook very promising. Don't think farmers less in debt.

J. W. GREENE, Cashier.

Ootlook Full of Encouragement.

BANK OF UNIVERSITY,
ATHENS, GA., August 9.

The general outlook on a whole is full of encouragement. Corn is excellent, cotton good, but oats a failure. Farmers and business men are generally less in debt, and the cotton crop cost less to raise than in previous years. A. L. HULL, Cashier.

Owe Less Because Unable to Borrow.

SEABOARD AIR LINE,
PORTSMOUTH, VA., August 9.

My impression is that the people in the South owe less money than hitherto because they have not been able to borrow, and for that reason, last year and this, have gone to work to raise their own grain. The crops now bid fair to be the best that I remember to have seen in the Southern country in years.

To the extent of having raised their own

grain and having less to buy, I suppose the cotton will be raised for less money; otherwise I do not know that there is more economy in the cultivation of that crop. The outlook for our farmers, so far as their grain crop is concerned, is excellent, and also that of tobacco and cotton, these two being the crops by which they will be able to realize their money. But, unfortunately, they anticipate a very low price for cotton, in view of the enormous crop apparently in sight.

JOHN C. WINDER.

General Outlook Best for Twenty-five Years.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
RUSSELLVILLE, ARK., August 10.

Cost of present cotton crop to raise decidedly less than in former years. Our cotton-growers have hedged against expected low prices this fall, and in my opinion six cents this fall will be as good as seven and a-half cents would ordinarily be. The farmers and business men are more clear of debt now than ever before. The corn crop will be fairly good—about an average crop. It is thus far extra fine, and without any disaster to it between now and picking time will be the largest our county has ever made. Indications are favorable for early picking. The general outlook is better than it has been for twenty-five years.

JAS. E. BATTENFIELD, Cashier.

Farmers Raising More Provisions.

STATE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE,
BATON ROUGE, LA., August 11.

Indications are that Louisiana will harvest a very fine crop of corn; am not prepared to say that it will be greater than for twenty years, but is better than for several years. The same promising condition prevails as to cotton. The plant itself is probably as tall as is usual at this season, but better fruited, and is free from rust blight or other diseases which cause shedding, and is very promising. The general impression prevails that the crop has been made for less money than ever before, and consequently that farmers owe less money at this date than any previous season, in proportion to the crop prospect. I do not think that there is much money in the hands of the farmers, but they have more home-raised provisions for the consumption of the farm than for many years. The low price of cotton for the last few years has taught the farmers, to their joy, that a few bales of low-priced cotton, with everything else needed on the farm raised on the farm, is absolutely better than scores of bales with everything else to buy.

Merchants and other business men enjoy the same safe, economical business prosperity that is accorded the farmers. The volume of business may not be as large as it was several years ago, but it is a safe business with small profits, with very, very few failures. Many of the failures recorded against our country merchants are often caused by injudicious speculation, and not from bad collections. N. S. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

Very Bright Outlook.

DALLAS, TEXAS, August 10.

Outlook for this section very bright. Business men and farmers less in debt, and cotton crop raised at less cost. Prospects for grain and other crops very good.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Strict Economy Practiced.

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER
CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY. CO.,
GREENSBORO, N. C., August 11.

From my observation and the best information I can get, the farmers in this section are better off than they have been for some time past. They have been raising more grain and meat than formerly, and in the past two years have practiced the strictest economy, and as a consequence the crops being raised this year will cost less than formerly. I understand that both the farmers and the business men generally are less in debt than formerly. The prospects for cotton, grain and tobacco along the entire line of our road are better at this

season of the year than they have been for several years.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Better Times Dawning.

CONCORD NATIONAL BANK,
CONCORD, N. C., August 8.

The crop has been raised at less cost in this vicinity than for many years, owing partly to economy and partly to the favorable season during the time our crops were cultivated. We think the indebtedness has been very materially reduced within the year. The prospects for corn were never better in this county, and our cotton crop promises to be the best in years. The outlook is very much improved from six months ago. In fact, there is a feeling among our people that better times are dawning upon us. D. B. COLTRANE,

Cashier.

Crop Cost Less Than Any Since War.

BANK OF SUMTER,
SUMTER, S. C., August 8.

Our crops up to a week ago were very promising, but the deluge of rain which fell on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th totally destroyed crops on low lands, and, naturally, injured cotton on all lands. We have a fine corn crop, which is practically safe. Sorghum is fair. Potatoes and peas are, of course, not made till October. I understand that tobacco is reasonably good. Our people are deeper in debt than they have been for twenty years. Nearly all of last year's debts are still unpaid, and, of course, to this must be added the expense of making the present crop; but this crop has cost less, I suppose, than any made since the war. So to sum it up, we will make our provisions, we can pay the expenses of the present year and possibly reduce last year's some. We are in bad shape financially, and worse politically.

W. F. RHAME, Cashier.

A Flattering Prospect.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA., August 9.

The corn crop is better than for a long time. The cotton prospect is flattering, and the cost so far has been less than usual, the only prospective drawback being the probable prices of cotton. Eight-cent cotton would make the cotton States very prosperous; five-cent cotton is not a profit-making crop. B. B. COMER, President.

Crop Cost 15 Per Cent. Less.

CITY NATIONAL BANK,
GRIFFIN, GA., August 9.

The present growing crop has cost the farmer 15 per cent. less to produce than any previous crop grown for twenty years. This estimate is based on the close economy used in all the details of farming, aided by a good crop saved from last year of the provisions and supplies necessary to carry on farm work. Basing our estimate of the indebtedness of farmers and business men on the bank loans, as reported, and what merchants say about their business, we would say that the debts of all classes are at least 15 per cent. below previous years. This is the result of close economy on the farm and timidity on the part of business men to buy extensively or engage in enterprises when profits were doubtful. The oat crop of this section of Georgia was fair. The corn crop promises to be good. The cotton crop has been well cultivated, and the weed now looks promising, and if no disaster, such as boll-worm, caterpillar, storms or early frost, occurs we will have a good average crop. Our fruit crop has been a failure, caused by the severe freeze we had in March. Our people are cheerful, and the outlook promises a fair trade and a resumption of activity in all lines of business this fall. J. G. RHEA, Cashier.

Will Ship Meat to Chicago.

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT
AUGUSTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD,
AUGUSTA, GA., August 9.

Up to within the past few years the farmers of the South have made cotton their principal crop, and depended largely upon the West for their grain and meat.

The two large crops of cotton of 1890 and 1891 and low prices resulting therefrom caused an entire change, and for the past few years the farmers throughout Georgia and a large portion of the South have made cotton as a surplus crop, raising their own grain and meat. The extreme hard times prevailing throughout the country have forced our people to economize more than they ever did before, and the result of it is that the present crop will be made at a less cost than any ever heretofore produced. In this immediate section the grain crop, especially corn, is better than it has been for many, many years, and it will not surprise me to see shipments of corn made from Georgia to other States, as we will certainly raise more than will be needed for consumption.

Last year several carloads of meat were shipped from this State to Chicago, and I believe it will be repeated again this year, and if Chicago should need any corn we will be in a position to furnish that too. I believe, taking the people upon a whole, that they owe less money than at any time since the war. As an illustration of all I have said, I beg to call your attention to the condition of one farmer living along the line of my road, on whose farm I spent one day last week. He told me that he had not bought a pound of meat or a sack of grain of any kind the past season, and that his crop this year, which was practically made, would be sufficient to supply him with all the meat, corn, oats and wheat for the entire plantation, and that in addition to this he had made his own syrup, and of course had eggs and butter in abundance. To use his very words, he said: "I will make 400 bales of cotton, which will be a surplus, as I have made everything on my place that I use." It is but proper to state that this is a thrifty planter, but at the same time he is not an exception in Georgia, as there are many others who have done equally as well proportionately.

The melon crop of the South, and this section especially, always comes in at a most opportune time, and gives our farmers cash during the dull summer months. In conclusion I beg to say I have never known during my twenty years' experience in business the prospects for our country so bright.

JAMES U. JACKSON.

Hickory for United States Senators.

NATIONAL BANK OF COLUMBUS,
COLUMBUS, GA., August 10.

The farmers whom I have talked to admit that the corn crop is the finest they ever saw and is laid by; no chance of damage. Cotton is doing well, but it has not been ginned yet. Continuous rains may cause rust—that is the fear in our neighborhood. The raising of cotton may have cost a fraction less this year, but it is inappreciable. Indebtedness all around is about the same. With the present good crops in sight our country has nothing to complain of on its own account, but our countrymen are unanimously in favor of laying the hickory on those United States senators who mask as democrats and play the role of trust protectionists.

WILLIAM SLADE, Cashier.

Outlook Better Than Last Year.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,
ROCKVILLE, MD., August 8.

No cotton is raised in this section. We think farmers and business men are not any more in debt than in former years, perhaps not as much so. The wheat crop has been exceptionally fine. Corn crop will be short, on account of drought. General outlook better than last year.

R. H. STOKES, Cashier.

Farmers Less in Debt.

BANK OF NORTH WILKESBORO,
NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C., August 9.

No cotton raised in this section. Think as a general thing the farmers are less in debt than formerly, but merchants are not. Prospects for crops of all kinds generally

good. General outlook not very bright, for the reason that we do not raise our own supplies entirely, as we should, but depend too much on lumber, tanbark and other such articles of export to buy these supplies with, thereby keeping our country drained of money. J. E. FINLEY, Cashier.

Farmers and Business Men Less in Debt.

The grain crops in this section were not large last year, and the farmers were compelled to buy a good deal, but by reason of low prices generally and enforced economy in other directions, I am inclined to the belief that the crop of 1894 is not costing quite as much as the crop of 1893. Farmers and business men generally are less in debt than formerly. The prospect for grain and other crops is excellent, and the general outlook for business this season is good. ROBERT GOLDFTHWAITE, President.

Farmers Making Own Supplies—General Prosperity Remarkable.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

RALEIGH, N. C., August 9.

The cotton crop has been made cheaper this year than formerly, because of two things. The average condition of the North Carolina farmer financially has been steadily improving for several years; he has been making his own supplies, and when the time came to pitch the crop for this year he was in better shape to do it well, to feed himself and hands and to pay cash in some instances for the fertilizers used. And in the second place he was blessed with exceptional climatic conditions which were entirely favorable to the cotton crop. It came up well, and a dry June enabled him to work it well and keep down the grass. The result will show that an exceptional crop will be produced of high-grade lint. Our farmers are less in debt than for years, and this condition could not exist unless merchants and other business men were sharers in the condition. We attribute this condition to not only an exercise of due economy, but to the fact that the agricultural masses are beginning to depend more and more upon the farm to produce all that is required to conduct the farm as a business, to raise all supplies and sell the smaller farm produce as an auxiliary to the so-called money crops. The prospect for grain crops is as fine as has ever been raised in the State. The crop has been raised as cheaply as any crop since the war, with the possible exception of 1890, which was an exceptional year. The general outlook for this section—for North Carolina—is most encouraging. The general prosperity of our people, despite the financial stress which has depressed the whole country, is remarkable. Some farmers say they have corn enough for two years, and cotton and tobacco give promise of good prices. With the general prosperity of the farmer there will be necessarily a general prosperity among our people. We are having an influx of farmers from the Northwest, mostly of the better class, and they are delighted with the conditions of soil, climate and the genial disposition of our people. JOHN ROBINSON, Commissioner.

Farmers Are Lending Money.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 4.

The people of the South owe less than ever in the history of the South, and what they do owe is of a more substantial nature than ever before, i. e., the bulk of what they owe is for investments which will produce interest on the amount, and not the accumulation of old debts that are non-interest-producing. Our farmers owe more to banks than formerly, but this is at the expense of the old supply business which was done with farmers at 50 to 75 per cent. profit. The farmer now, instead of giving a lien on his crop at exorbitant rates, does on less money and borrows that little from banks at legal rates of interest. Our people, especially the farmers, are learning the importance of meeting their

paper promptly, thereby commanding the lowest rates of interest for their needs. Many of our farmers are accumulating money, and quite a loan business is done between farmers. I can't say that the cost of producing crops has been any less than former years, but with many new sources of profits opened by manufacturing interests, etc., makes the cost easier to bear. In addition to this our people have had splendid grain crops, and this has caused more hogs, cattle and such to be raised at home, which in turn means better fed people and stock and work lighter and more pleasant. All live-stock through the country is in good order, and it is quite out of fashion for a man to drive anything but a fat, slick animal. The cottonseed hull and meal as a feed has caused thousands of good fat cattle to be shipped from this market to Baltimore, Norfolk and other points. Three years ago this was an unheard of thing. Our people are very conservative, and with the promise of hard times of a year ago they provided for it, and today farmers and business men owe less than ever. We have had a good wheat and oat harvest this year, and the corn prospects were never so good; more corn is planted, and is as well or even better fruited than any former year. Corn is so far advanced that it might almost be said to be matured. I came to this country from Tipton, Iowa, twenty-five years ago, and in that time I have never seen the future any brighter for this section than at present. Real estate, while not selling so readily as a few years ago, is mostly held by people who are able to hold it, and while there are fewer transactions, they are made at figures of two years ago. Manufacturing interests are being looked after, and with fall crop marketed numerous factories will be built that will not only add to our wealth, but make good markets for farm produce. We have here a delightful climate, being 1000 feet above sea level. Our people do not feel the heat of lower levels, and are able to do outside work at all seasons.

FRANK HAMMOND, President.

Crop Prospects Magnificent.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 13.

I do not know how your questions could be answered better than by the enclosed letter from the Jackson Woolen Mills, Jackson, Tenn., to Messrs. Waters & Garland, of this city. I believe this letter covers the ground as fully as possible. Immigration is what the South needs more than anything else, and I think this is a good time to call the attention of the world to its prosperous condition.

OSCAR FENLEY, Cashier.

[The letter referred to is dated July 30 and in part says: "Crop prospects are simply magnificent, and if cotton brings six cents the South will be in a good fix. We have meat and bread assured and no lack of water. Nine million bales of cotton at six cents per pound, made on less debt than ever known or dreamed of before, will give at least \$10.00 a head to men, women and children."]

Farmers Improving Buildings and Farms.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

CAMERON, TEXAS, August 11.

We, living in the rich, black-land belt of Texas, where cotton-growing has been more successful than any other portion of the State, naturally have neglected the other crops until the low price of cotton has made it absolutely necessary to turn our attention to the raising of grain. In the past few years farmers are growing more corn, oats, millet, rye and sorghum, and raising their own meat, with a surplus for sale; consequently they have grown the present crop with less expenditure of money than usual. The corn and oat crop in this section is very good, with acreage increased; cotton crop, with another rain in ten days,

will be above the average. Farmers are less in debt for supplies than ever before; have made more improvements on their farms, buildings, and repairing, putting in new lands, raising better horses, mules, cattle and hogs. Notwithstanding the present low price of cotton, I consider this portion of the State in a very prosperous condition. JNO. M. HEELEY, President.

Magnificent Corn Crops.

[Statesville (N. C.) Landmark.]

From all sections come reports of magnificent corn crops. If the Lord of the Harvest but stays the destructive storms and freshets which sometimes visit us in August and September, this generation has not seen such a corn crop as will be gathered in this country and section this year. "If the present prospect holds good," says J. Hervey Stevenson, Esq., "it will be the biggest crop since 1864." "That year," Mr. Stevenson says, "his three sons and a colored man raised on his place 1200 bushels of corn, and never since then has he seen a crop approaching that till now."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE SOUTH

\$12,000,000 for Southern River, Harbor and Other Improvements.

[Special Cor. MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.

The present (second) session of the Fifty-third Congress, now drawing to a close, has been fairly productive of legislation of benefit to the South, particularly in appropriations. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1895, including the permanent annuals, will foot up \$490,500,000, as against a total of \$519,500,000 for the fiscal year 1894, showing a reduction by this session of Congress under the aggregate of the second session of the Fifty-second Congress of \$29,000,000—a record achieved under the leadership of Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, of Texas, chairman of the appropriations committee in the House, and of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, of Missouri, chairman of the appropriations committee in the Senate.

The principal appropriations granted for Southern objects during the session aggregate \$12,060,692. Of this amount \$10,049,450 are for river and harbor improvements. The details follow:

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

[By Sundry Civil Act.]

Harbor at Galveston, Texas, continuing improvement, \$600,000, of which \$100,000 may be expended for dredging.

Harbor at Charleston, S. C., \$150,000.

Harbor at Savannah, Ga., \$975,000.

Harbor at Mobile, Ala., \$390,000.

Mississippi river, under Mississippi river commission, from head of passes to mouth of Ohio river, \$2,665,000.

[By River and Harbor Act.]

Delaware Breakwater, Del., \$50,000.

Harbor at Wilmington and Christiana river, Del., \$25,000.

Harbor at Baltimore, Md., widening channel, \$200,000.

Harbor at Norfolk and its approaches, Virginia, \$100,000.

Harbor at Winyaw bay, S. C., \$110,000.

Harbor at Brunswick, Ga., \$10,000.

Brunswick, Ga., outer bar, \$30,000.

Cumberland sound, Ga., \$70,000.

Habor at Darien, Ga., \$25,000.

Harbor at Apalachicola bay and river, Fla., \$15,000.

Harbor at Pensacola, Fla., \$100,000.

Harbor at Key West, Fla., \$80,000.

Harbor at St. Augustine, Fla., \$6000.

Charlotte harbor and Pease creek, Fla., \$20,000.

Passes of Calcasieu river, La., \$50,000.

Harbor at Vicksburg, Miss., not including work at Delta Point, La., \$40,000.

Ship channel in Galveston bay, Texas, \$50,000.

Channel in West Galveston bay, Texas, \$5000.

Harbor at Sabine Pass, Texas, \$275,000.

Inland waterway from Chincoteague bay, Va., to Delaware bay at or near Lewes, Del., \$25,000.

Broad Creek river, Del., \$5000.

Choctank river, Md., \$2000.

Susquehanna river, Md. and Pa., \$4000.

Chester river, Md., \$1500.

Manokin river, Md., \$4000.

Wicomico river, Md., \$3000.

La. Trappe river, Md., \$4750.

Warwick river, Md., \$2000.

Patapsco river and channel to Baltimore, \$12,000.

Potomac river, Washington, D. C., \$150,000.

Appomattox river, Va., \$5000.

Nansemond river, Va., \$10,000.

James river, Va., \$100,000.

Mattaponi river, Va., \$4000.

Nomini creek, Va., \$5000.

Pamunkey river, Va., \$2000.

Rappahannock river, Va., \$10,000.

Urbanna creek, Va., \$3000.

York river, Va., \$20,000.

Aquia creek, Va., \$3000.

Occoquan creek, Va., \$5000.

Protecting Jamestown Island from the encroachments of James river, \$10,000.

Lower Machodoc creek, Va., \$3000.

Elk river, W. Va., \$2000.

Guyandotte river, W. Va., \$2000.

Gauley river, W. Va., \$3000.

Roanoke river, N. C., \$30,000.

Waterway between Beaufort harbor and New river, N. C., \$2500.

Trent river, N. C., \$4000.

North East (Cape Fear) river, N. C., \$5000.

Pasquotank river, N. C., \$1000.

Cape Fear river, N. C., above Wilmington, \$14,000.

Cape Fear river, N. C., from Wilmington to its mouth, \$20,000.

Pamlico and Tar rivers, N. C., up to Rocky Mount, \$10,000.

Contentnia creek, N. C., \$10,000.

Black river, N. C., \$2000.

Lumber river, N. C. and S. C., \$4000.

Neuse river, N. C., \$7000.

Inland water-route from Norfolk harbor, Virginia, to Albemarle sound, N. C., through Currituck sound—continuing improvement—\$10,000.

Lockwood's Folly river, N. C., \$10,000.

Great Peepee river, S. C., \$6000.

Santee river, S. C., \$10,000.

Waccamaw river, N. C. and S. C., up to Lake Waccamaw, \$6000.

Wappoo Cut, S. C., \$7000.

Wateree river, S. C., \$2500.

Congaree river, S. C., \$4000.

Mingo creek, S. C., \$4000.

Little Peepee river, S. C., \$4000.

Beaufort river, S. C., \$5000.

Altamaha river, Ga., \$10,000.

Chattahoochee river, Ga. and Ala., \$30,000.

Flint river, Ga., \$8000.

Ocmulgee river, Ga., \$10,000.

Improving Oconee river, Ga., \$10,000.

Savannah river between Savannah and Augusta, \$15,000.

Savannah river above Augusta, Ga., \$6000.

Jekyl creek, Ga., \$1000.

Coosa river between Rome, Ga., and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad bridge in Alabama, \$110,000.

Coosa river between Wetumka, Ala., and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad bridge, \$110,000.

Inside water route between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla., \$20,000.

Apalachicola river, Fla., including the cut-off, Lees Slough and lower Chipola river, \$5000.

Caloosahatchee river and Punta Rassa, Fla., \$2000.

Choctawhatchee river, Fla. and Ala., \$6000.

Indian river, Fla., \$5000.

Escambia and Conecuh rivers, Fla., \$6000.

Manatee river, Fla., \$3000.

Suwanee river, Fla., \$3000.

Voulis bar, Fla., \$1000.

Ocklawaha river, Fla., \$3000.

Sarasota bay, Fla., \$2500.

Withlacoochee river, Fla., \$800.

Alabama river, Ala., \$50,000.

Black Warrior river, Ala., from Tuscaloosa to Daniel's creek, \$35,000.

Warrior and Tombigbee rivers, Ala., from mouth of Tombigbee river to Tuscaloosa, \$115,000.

Tombigbee river from Fulton to Columbus, \$4000.

Tombigbee river from Demopolis, Ala., to Columbus, Miss., \$50,000.

Tombigbee river from Walker's bridge to Fulton, \$1000.

Big Sunflower river, Miss., \$5000.

Noxubee river, Miss., \$3000.

Pascagoula river, Miss., \$13,000.

Pearl river, Miss., between Edinburg and Carthage, \$5000.

Pearl river between Carthage and Jackson, Miss., \$2400.

Pearl river, Miss., below Jackson, \$5000.

Tallahatchee river, Miss., \$4000.

Tchula lake, Miss., \$3000.

Yazoo river, Miss., \$20,000.

Mermentau river and tributaries, La., \$5000.
Bayou Vermilion, La., \$5000.
Bayou Courtaleau, La., \$5000.
Bayou Teche, La., \$6000.
Buffalo bayou, Texas, \$15,000.
Trinity river, Texas, \$5000.
Cypress bayou, Texas, channel between Jefferson, Texas, and Shreveport, La., \$10,000.
Sabine river, Texas, \$5000.
Arkansas river, Ark. and Ind. Ter., \$250,000.
St. Francis river, Ark., \$53,000.
Arkansas river, \$20,000.
Black river, Ark. and Mo., \$5000.
White river, Ark., \$52,000.
Ouachita and Black rivers, Ark. and La., \$50,000.
Red river above Fulton, Ark., \$35,000.
Current river, Ark. and Mo., \$8000.
Clinch river, Tenn., \$2500.
Cumberland river, Ky. and Tenn., \$200,000.
Cumberland river below Nashville, Tenn., \$30,000.
French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers, Tenn., \$7,000.
Tennessee river below Chattanooga, Tenn., continuing improvement, \$400,000.
Tennessee river above Chattanooga, Tenn., \$50,000.
Ob river, Tenn., \$7500.
Kentucky river, Ky., \$135,000.
Falls of the Ohio river, Ky., \$60,000.
Indiana chute, falls of the Ohio river, Ky., \$20,000.
Rough river, Ky., \$12,500.
Levisa fork Big Sandy river, Ky., \$2500.
Tug fork Big Sandy river, Ky., \$2500.
Green river, Ky., above the mouth of Big Barren river, \$25,000.
Green river, Ky., \$105,000.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations for Southern rivers and harbors the Secretary of War is directed to cause preliminary examinations of rivers and harbors to be made at the following Southern localities with a view to future improvements if needed:

ARKANSAS.

Little river from Fulton to White Cliffs.
Bayou Macon above Floyd.
Boueff river above Wallace's Landing.
Cache river to Riverside, with a view to low-water navigation.

Upper White river, to determine the proper method of improvement.

FLORIDA.

Canaveral harbor.
St. John's river from Jacksonville to the ocean. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to prepare and submit plans and estimates for continuing the work with a view to secure an increase of depth of the channel to twenty-four feet.

Tampa bay from Port Tampa to the mouth of the bay.

Crystal river at its mouth.
Carabine bar and harbor.

St. John's river at Orange Mills flats, near Palatka, and for the improvement of the channel of the St. John's river to Sanford and points above with a view to obtaining sufficient water for sea-going vessels.

St. Lucia inlet and river.

Withlacoochee river from its mouth to head of navigation.

Entrance to Biscayne bay.

Anclote river.

KENTUCKY.

For ice harbor, including lock and dam, at a point about three miles from mouth of Licking river.

LOUISIANA.

Bayou Teche from St. Martinsville to Port Barre.

Bayou Bonfouca in St. Tammany parish.

Harbor at Baton Rouge.

Harbor at Bayou Sara.

Chefuncte river and Bogue Falia.

Tickfaw river and tributaries.

Bayou Dugdamma.

Bayou Castor.

Little river.

MISSISSIPPI.

Yallabusha river.

Noxubee river from Macon to mouth of Hashqua creek.

Bogue Phalia, especially at the point known as "The Narrows."

Bear creek from where it empties into the Yazoo upper stream.

Big Sunflower river, with a view to its improvement as high as Clarksdale by locks and dams.

The bar recently formed in Horn Island pass.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Core sound from mouth of North river to Beaufort harbor and Cape Lookout harbor of refuge, with a view to improvement of navigation.

Drum inlet between Portsmouth and Cape Lookout.

Tar river from Washington to Greenville, with a view to obtaining a depth of three feet.

South creek from mouth to head of navigation.

Turner's cut, a branch of Pasquotank river.

Scuppernong river.

North East (Cape Fear) river, from the old county ferry to Juniper swamp or creek, a point

about one mile north of Hilton railroad bridge, with a view to obtaining an increased depth of channel.

Alligator river.

Cape Fear river above Fayetteville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Steamboat channel, seven feet deep at mean low water, between Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

TENNESSEE.

Forked Deer river from Dyersburg, Tenn., to its junction with the Obion river, and thence to the Mississippi river, so as to make said stream navigable all the year.

Wolf river from its mouth to a point five miles above.

TEXAS.

Brazos river from the town of Velasco to the town of Richmond.

Trinity river from Magnolia to the city of Dallas.

For determining the causes of the erosion of the easterly end of Galveston Island, and estimating the cost of works to prevent same.

Channel through Sabine lake from the mouth of the Sabine and Neches rivers to the head of the pass from said lake to the Gulf of Mexico.

Brazos river from the city of Waco to the town of Richmond.

Bar and harbor at Brazos Santiago.

Colorado river from the mouth to the city of Wharton.

Guadalupe river from its mouth to the city of Cuero.

VIRGINIA.

Deep creek branch of Elizabeth river, with a view of obtaining a depth equal to that of the Lake Drummond Canal, formerly the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the western branch of the said Elizabeth river.

Harris creek, prong of Back river.

Lyons creek.

For internal waterway, extending from Franklin City southward to Cape Charles. The chief obstructions exist in what is known as Bogg's bay, Cat creek, Kegotank bay, Weir passage and Burton's bay.

Jackson's creek, near mouth of the Piankatank river.

Ware river.

Quintico creek.

Great Wicomico river from Cedar Point to Indian Point.

Little Wicomico river at its mouth.

Hunting creek from its mouth to head of navigation.

Bar at the northwest entrance of Milford Haven from Piankatank river.

Mouth of Crane's creek, a tidal estuary of Great Wicomico river.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Little Kanawha river, with a view of improvement by locks and dams, including an estimate of the probable cost to the government of each lock and dam now in existence on said river and not owned by the government.

Guyandotte river, with a view of improvement by locks and dams.

Big Coal river.

Little coal river.

Elk river, with a view of locking and damming same.

GEORGIA.

Savannah river between Spirit Island and the point where the Charleston & Savannah Railroad crosses said river. The Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause the project to be prepared and an estimate of cost of improvement of this locality to be made.

MARYLAND.

Pocomoke river, with a view of uniting the waters of said river with the waters of Sine puxent bay at a point above Snow Hill, and of improving said river between Snow Hill and Shad Landing.

Rock Hall harbor.

Harbor at Claiborne, the west terminus of the Baltimore & Eastern Shore Railroad.

VARIOUS SOUTHERN APPROPRIATIONS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Cotton States and International Exposition, \$300,000.

Hampton, Va.—Soldiers' Home, Southern branch, \$323,950.

Hampton, Va.—Indian School, \$20,000.

Cherokee, N. C.—Indian Training School, \$17,500.

Birmingham, Ala.—Public building, completion, \$15,000.

Charleston, S. C.—Public building, completion, \$50,000.

Claiborne, Tenn.—Public building, limit extended, \$15,000.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Public building, limit extended, \$40,000.

El Paso, Texas.—Public building, elevator, \$7000.

Galveston, Texas.—Public building, elevator, \$4000.

Baltimore, Md.—Light and fog signal station, establishment, \$60,000.

Hog Island, Va.—Light station, completion, \$75,000.

Tampa Bay, Fla.—Additional aids to navigation, \$1670.

Mobile, Ala.—Ship-channel lights, \$30,000.

Chandeleur light station, La., \$35,000.

Tallahassee, Fla.—public building, completion, \$6000.

Tennessee fish hatchery, to be established in the State at some point yet to be chosen, \$12,000.

San Marcos, Texas.—Fish hatchery, completion, \$300.

Quarantine stations, maintenance, at Delaware Breakwater, Reedy Island, Cape Charles, Sapelo sound, Brunswick and Key West, \$90,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—Arsenal, \$2400.

Chickamauga National Military Park, completion, \$75,000.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Artillery school, \$5000.

Fort Monroe, Va.—New sewerage system, \$37,500.

Annapolis, Md.—United States Naval Academy, \$215,097, including \$21,000 for repairs and improvements, \$10,000 for water front, \$5000 for gas plant and \$13,000 for street paving.

Norfolk, Va.—Navy-yard, \$125,126 for clerical force and \$110,365 for improvements, electric plant, quay wall, new fire proof storehouse, etc.

Pensacola, Fla.—Navy-yard, \$3947 for clerical force.

Key West, Fla.—Naval station, \$600 for clerical force and \$10,000 for coaling shed.

Port Royal, S. C.—Naval station, \$18,368 for repairs.

Algiers, La.—Dry-dock, \$23,025 for completion.

New Orleans, La.—Sub-treasury, \$20,480 for clerical force.

New Orleans, La.—Mint, \$31,950 for salaries, \$74,000 for wages of workmen and adjusters and \$33,000 for incidental and contingent expenses.

Charlotte, N. C.—Assay office, \$2750 for salaries and \$2000 for incidental and contingent expenses, including labor.

Surveyor general of Louisiana, \$900 for salaries and expenses.

Surveyor general of Florida, \$3500 for salaries and expenses.

Special postal facilities, fast mail from Springfield, Mass., via New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, \$196,614.

Besides the foregoing money legislation for the benefit of the South, the following laws were enacted:

BRIDGE BILLS.

Extending until January 22, 1895, the period in which the New Orleans, Natchez & Fort Scott Railroad Co. may construct two bridges across the Boeuf river in Louisiana.

Extending until April 21, 1895, the period in which the St. Louis & Birmingham Railway Co. may construct a bridge across the Tennessee river near Walnut Bend, Ark.

Authorizing the Chattanooga Western Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Tennessee river near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Authorizing the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railway Co. to bridge the Neches river in Texas and the Sabine river in Texas and Louisiana.

Authorizing the Fort Smith & Van Buren Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the Arkansas river near Van Buren, Ark.

Authorizing the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Calcasieu river in Louisiana and a bridge across the Sabine river in Texas and Louisiana.

Authorizing the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across Caddo lake near Mozingoport, La. and a bridge across Cross bayou near Shreveport, La.

Authorizing the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Sulphur river either in Arkansas or Texas at a point to be selected.

Authorizing the Texarkana & Fort Smith Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across Little river near Morris Ferry, Ark.

Authorizing the Texarkana & Shreveport Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across Sulphur river in Arkansas.

Authorizing the South Canadian Bridge Co. of Oklahoma to construct a bridge across the South or main Canadian river near Noble, Okla., so as to connect with the Chickasaw Nation.

Extending until August 7, 1895, the time in which may be constructed the bridges across the Hiwassee, Tennessee and Clinch rivers in Tennessee, authorized by the act of January 26, 1893.

Authorizing the Purcell Bridge & Transfer Co. of Oklahoma to construct a bridge over the South Canadian river near Lexington, Okla.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Granting right of way over West mountain, Hot Springs reservation, Ark., for the construction of a railroad and other improvements to George W. Baxter, John D. Ware, Leslie Webb and George M. Baxter.

Granting right of way through the Indian and Oklahoma Territories to the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railway Co., beginning in Montgomery, Kans., and extending to the Red river, on the Texas State line.

Extending until February 18, 1896, the period in which the Choctaw Coal & Railway Co. may construct a railroad through the Indian Territory.

Extending until February 24, 1897, the time in which the Kansas & Arkansas Valley Railway Co. is required to construct the first 100 miles of its additional lines through the Indian Territory.

Granting the right to locate, construct and maintain a railway, telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory, running northeastward from the Red river, on the north boundary line of Montague county, Texas, to the western boundary of Arkansas, to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexican Central Railway Co.

COURTS.

An act so constituting the Southern Judicial District of Mississippi as to include the counties of Kemper, Noxubee and Neshoba.

An act detaching the counties of Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Columbia, Dade, Duval, Hamilton, Lake, Madison, Marion, Nassau, Orange, Osceola, Putnam, St. John, Sumter, Suwanee and Volusia from the Northern District of Florida and attaching them to the Southern Judicial District.

An act providing for two additional associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma, and dividing the Territory into five judicial districts.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit owners of horses and cattle transporting them into Mexico to re-import them into the United States, and extending to citizens of Mexico a reciprocal privilege, until January 15, 1895.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the Morris Island life-saving station, near Charleston, S. C., to Sullivan's Island, either by the transfer of the buildings or the erection of new ones.

An act extending until January 22, 1896, the time in which the Aransas Pass Harbor Co. is required to complete the improvement of Aransas Pass.

Joint resolution requiring the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made to determine if there is danger of the Mississippi river cutting through the space dividing it from the St. Francis river near Walnut Bend, Ark.

An act granting 23,010 acres of unoccupied public land in Mississippi to that State for the use of its university.

An act granting the use of public land in Garland county, Ark., to Barry Charity Hospital, of Hot Springs, Ark.

Action of Little Rock Board of Trade.

[From Little Rock Gazette.]

The following resolution, introduced by Director Brown, was adopted, and the secretary instructed to send copies to Mr. R. H. Edmonds and to the Arkansas congressional delegation:

Resolved, That in our opinion Congress should, without needless delay, take such steps as it may deem proper to the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal. Be it further

Resolved, That the control of the great commercial enterprise, in the interest of our country, should be controlled by the United States.

The Southward Trend.

Mr. E. C. Tinsley, Sioux Falls, S. D., in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, says: "There are quite

RAILROAD NEWS.

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on pages 46 and 47.]

Georgia Central System.

It is likely that the reorganization plan of the Central Railroad of Georgia will be declared effective by the latter part of September. Gen. Samuel Thomas, who, with Thomas F. Ryan, of New York, is in charge of the movement, says that the tentative opposition which showed itself early in the history of the plan has been placated, and the present delay is due mainly to the difficulty of getting together the representatives of the many interests involved. The syndicate underwriting the plan comprises the Mutual Life Insurance Co. and representatives of other principal New York life insurance companies. The Southern Railway Co., owning the majority of stock, will control the property, although its identity as a separate line will be preserved and harmonious action is assured in the maintenance of rates. The road made an excellent showing for the year ended June 30. The gross earnings of the main stem were \$2,522,935.43, and expenses, \$1,510,127.58, leaving net earnings of \$1,012,807.85. The increase in net earnings over the previous year was \$221,282.10. The Southwestern Railroad for the year ended June 30 had gross earnings of \$1,098,912.99, and expenses of \$719,130.65, leaving net earnings of \$379,782.34. This is one of the best paying properties of the system. Figures for the other companies are given as follows: Augusta and Savannah, gross, \$201,854.51; expenses, \$145,622.01; net, \$56,232.50. The annual rental for this road is about \$70,000. The Upson County Railroad shows a deficit for the year of \$1101.16. The Ocean Steamship Co. has gross earnings for the six months ended June 30 of \$601,273.81, expenses of \$543,337.78, net earnings of \$57,936.03. The Savannah & Atlantic or Tybee Railroad made gross earnings during the twelve months of \$16,258.61; expenses, \$10,819.82, leaving net \$5,438.79. Reports for the Savannah & Western have not been announced.

Kansas, Oklahoma Central & South Western.

Several companies are formed to build railroads from points in States north of Texas through that State to the gulf, and the different projects are in various stages of progress. One such company that seems to have made some definite steps toward carrying out its project is the Kansas, Oklahoma Central & South Western Railway Co. S. M. Porter, of Caney, Kans., general attorney for this company, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD gives the following details:

"Our railway enterprise has progressed to that extent that we expect to begin construction some time early the coming fall. We have decided on the terminal points of our route as being, at the northeast end, Cherryvale, Montgomery county, Kans., and the southwest end at Vernon, Texas. Our proposed route is through the cities of Stillwater, Guthrie, El Reno, and then south and southwest through what is known as the Fort Sill country. We have made a preliminary survey from the city of Caney, Kansas, to El Reno, in Oklahoma Territory, and our broker in New York who has the matter in charge informs us that he has a syndicate already formed in Europe to purchase our bonds and furnish means with which to begin constructing the road very soon. Our trust deed has been executed and accepted by the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York City, and our broker will sail the latter part of this month for Europe to complete the negotiation of our construction bonds."

The other officers of the company are:

President, Robert Martin, Guthrie, O. T.; first vice-president, Geo. W. Gardenhire, Stillwater, O. T.; secretary, T. C. Frazier, Coffeyville, Kans.; treasurer, P. S. Hollingsworth, Independence, Kans.

An East and West Texas Line.

The new east and west line in Texas, mentioned in these columns last week, from present appearances promises to be a realization of the near future. The proposition of the syndicate headed by M. P. Kelly has been accepted by the stockholders of the Georgetown & Granger and the Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroads. The former has been consolidated with the latter. The line starts at Trinity and runs westward via Cameron and Granger to Georgetown. Work has already commenced on grading from Granger to Cameron. The grade from Georgetown to Granger, a distance of fifteen miles, is finished, and this portion of the line is to be in operation by January 1, 1895. The line is to be finished from Georgetown to Cameron by January 1, 1896, and to Trinity as soon thereafter as possible. It is expected that the road will be completed and in operation from Georgetown to Cameron by August, 1895. The route of this new east and west line is through central Texas, traversing in its western direction granite and marble quarries, and its eastern line penetrating the pineries of east Texas. The road crosses six north and south lines.

Speculating on a New Trunk Line.

A survey made for a railroad from Fort Valley, Ga., to Brunswick, Ga., has caused considerable speculation as to its meaning. It is taken as a preliminary move for a new line from Atlanta to the sea at Brunswick, with the Atlanta & Florida Railroad as part of the route. The line surveyed is 170 miles long, extending from Fort Valley through a stretch of fertile farming and fruit lands for perhaps seventy miles, and then an area of pine forests and on to Brunswick. From Brunswick towards Fort Valley it crosses the Savannah, Florida & Western, at Blackshear several small timber roads, and at Unadilla crosses the Georgia Southern & Florida. A western connection from Atlanta to Knoxville by the building of the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad to Atlanta is also suggested as part of the scheme, thus giving a new trunk line from Knoxville to the coast.

Southern Stocks in Favor.

Speaking of the condition of railroad stocks, the New York News Bureau says:

"There is much inquiry among brokers' offices as to low-priced specialties that are in no danger of having to go through the reorganization mill. Texas & Pacific is stated to be only a little behind last year in net earnings, and it has no floating debt except current traffic accounts. Kansas & Texas lost a little net in the coal strike, but is not far behind last year and has no floating debt. The syndicate that took the last issue of Norfolk & Western preferred is said to have marked the price up a little. The road is holding much of the extra coal business it secured during the strike, and it may be stated that all the newly-issued stock has been sold in the open market here and in London. Railroad earnings in the far West are better."

Harriman Coal & Iron Railroad.

A coal road of importance is nearing completion in Tennessee. This line, the Harriman Coal & Iron Railroad, is being built by the Cumberland Construction Co., of Harriman. Referring to this enterprise, the company writes: "We are completing the Harriman Coal & Iron Railroad to the Brushy mountains, and we hope within thirty days to have the twelve miles from De Armond Junction to the coal mines, in which the State of Tennessee expects to

employ all of her able-bodied convicts, completed. All of the contracts have been let, the track-laying and redressing to the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. and the heavy grading to the Shafer-Nickols-Watkins Co."

Railroad Notes.

THE sale of the Middle Georgia & Atlantic Railroad was stopped by an injunction secured by A. O. Granger, of Philadelphia, Pa., who owns \$21,800 of the capital stock of the Seaboard Company, which owns the road. The sale was ordered under proceedings foreclosing mortgage for the syndicate loan of \$175,000 made the company.

THE property, franchises, etc., of the Baltimore & Eastern Shore Railroad will be sold at Salisbury, Md., August 29. Robert D. Morrison is appointed special commissioner to make the sale. This road runs from Claiborne to Ocean City, Md., a distance of eighty-seven miles, and is of special importance in controlling the trade of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.

Technical Training.

With the increasing importance of mechanical and mining pursuits in the South the demand for men of technical training grows apace. The mining of metals and their manufacture, at present of large proportions, year by year are enlarging in magnitude. There is a noteworthy disposition upon the part of men occupying subordinate positions in these industries to fit themselves for more responsible positions, while the young men just branching out, appreciating the value of a technical training, are seeking after such an equipment. This tendency towards a more general diffusion of knowledge relative to the mechanical and mining sciences is a phase of advancement not without effect upon Southern industries. Men well equipped in theory and practice have been needed, are wanted now, and will be more in demand as industrial development diversifies and grows. A drawback encountered by many earnest seekers after such knowledge has been the inability, owing to circumstances, to give up daily avocations to pursue such studies. This has led to the application in this field of the correspondence system, which has achieved so much success in the literary studies of the university extension series as conducted by a number of organizations, notably the Chataqua Association. The Correspondence School of Mechanics and Industrial Sciences and the Correspondence School of Mines are institutions which have been meeting with success along these lines. We note among the patrons and endorsers of these schools quite a number of Southerners. The Colliery Engineer Co., of Scranton, Pa., publishers of the Colliery Engineer and Metal Miner, conducts these schools. A unique system is operated by which the student, whose only qualification need be the ability to read and write, is started with arithmetic and taken through algebra, geometry and trigonometry, elementary mechanics, pneumatics, etc., covering the field of mechanical and industrial sciences. Starting at a simple foundation, the student is also advanced through the School of Mines by a similar process. All instruction is carried on by correspondence, and the course is so divided as to enable the student to fully understand each step taken. After each subject has been studied the student is called upon to answer queries bearing upon it, which are criticised, if necessary, and errors pointed out by the instructors. The aim of these schools is to permit the student to follow the trade or occupation preferred as an active worker, and in leisure moments to supplement his practical experience with a well-rounded knowledge of the theory and science of the pursuit, thus fitting the scholar to fill higher and more responsible positions.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

New Financial Institutions.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Southern Guarantee Loan Co. has been chartered by Alexander Stuart, J. M. Swanson and Albert Howell.

Corydon, Ky.—The Corydon Deposit Bank has been incorporated by C. L. King, John R. Wilson, Herman Knoll and others with a capital stock of \$25,000. The bank will commence business October 1.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The organization of a new national bank is probable. Philip Walter is interested.

New Orleans, La.—The Sugar Planters' Mutual Insurance Co. has been incorporated by Wm. Adler, Thomas A. Shaffer and others. The capital stock is \$500,000.

Oxford, N. C.—The Bank of Granville will commence business September 1 with Dr. E. T. White, president, and J. B. Roller, cashier.

San Antonio, Texas.—The Southwestern Saving and Loan Association has been chartered by W. H. Hunt, J. R. Fleming and L. C. Mitchell. The capital stock is \$50,000.

New Bond and Stock Issues.

San Antonio, Texas.—The issuance of \$500,000 of sewer bonds has been voted. Mayor Paschal can give particulars.

Winston, N. C.—The issuance of \$160,000 of bonds to liquidate indebtedness and for municipal improvements is contemplated.

Interest and Dividends.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Fire Insurance Co. has declared a dividend of seventy-five cents per share.

Gaffney City, S. C.—The Gaffney Manufacturing Co. has declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Financial Notes.

IT is expected that another dividend will soon be declared in favor of the creditors of the City Savings Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., by Assignee Jarnagin. The indebtedness of \$240,000 at the time of the assignment has been reduced to \$67,000.

Signs of Better Times.

Times are not to say lively or even good in Owensboro now, but think how different is the situation from that of a year ago. Then it was impossible to collect any ordinary bill, and the banks would not lend a dime on gilt-edged paper. There was no scarcity of money in the Owensboro banks, but, in imitation of the banks in large cities—those that were not closed—they were holding on to every cent they had or could get. They would receive deposits, but would hardly let a depositor have his own money. How is it today? There is a glut of money in the Owensboro banks, and the bankers are actually going around soliciting people who can make good paper to borrow it. Times are still dull, but they are infinitely better than they were a year ago. And when the tariff bill passes—it surely will pass in a few days in some shape or form—we are going to have good times. We are going to have good times because everybody says we ought to have good times. The reaction from the long depression will come, and people who have been stinting themselves for more than twelve months will commence buying supplies they have long needed. The factories will resume, the merchants will bring on good stocks, the farmers will get better prices for their crops, and before the 1st of October we will be having vociferous and halcyon times in this old town.—Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger.

THE sale of the Morristown & Cumberland Gap Railroad, which was fixed for August 15, was postponed by a court order.

TEXTILES.

[A complete record of new textile enterprises in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on pages 45 and 46.]

Cotton Trade.

Henry G. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, has written a letter to the Cotton Gazette, Liverpool, on the cotton situation, and in referring to the cotton consumption in the United States makes the following remarks: "While cotton manufacturing in the South is affected by the same general conditions that influence the entire country, these are partly neutralized by the fact that we are witnessing a removal of the seat of certain lines of the industry to the South. Hence, while the cotton consumption of the United States as a whole may show a decrease, the South may show the reverse. You have only to glance at the figures of the two sections side by side to see the force of what I have stated:

COTTON CONSUMPTION PAST FIVE YEARS:

Years.	North. Bales.	South. Bales.
1888-89	1,829,000	481,175
1889-90	1,800,000	546,594
1890-91	1,925,000	602,661
1891-92	2,025,000	680,080
1892-93	1,950,000	743,848

These figures show the following differences:

Year.	North. Increase.	South. Increase.
1889-90	29,000	65,719
1890-91	125,000	57,767
1891-92	100,000	81,419
Total	254,000	57,768
1892-93	*75,000	
Total increase	179,000	262,673
Average annual increase	44,750	65,668

*Decrease.

In short, the consumption in the Southern States has gained since 1888-89 at the rate of nearly 21,000 bales per annum more than the increase in all the States outside of the cotton belt. Not only this, but in the year the North is said to have lost 75,000 bales the South gained in round figures 58,000 bales. Calculated on the basis of percentages, the effect is even more striking, the net gain in the North during the same period having been less than 10 per cent., while in the South it has been nearly 55 per cent.

A New England Company to Build a Mill in the South.

The Massachusetts Mills, of Lowell, Mass., which decided more than a year ago to build a mill in the South for the manufacture of coarse goods, is about to arrange for carrying its plans into effect. A meeting of the stockholders of the company is to be held on August 16, when they will vote upon a proposition to increase the company's capital stock by \$600,000, and to authorize the directors to erect the proposed plant. Mr. W. S. Southworth, agent of the Massachusetts Mills, wrote the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD last winter that "the industrial and financial depression has prevented action on the scheme." So, judging by the company's present move, it is most probable that its plans are now to be carried to completion.

Textile Notes.

THE Cowpens Manufacturing Co., of Cowpens, S. C., has put its plant in operation after a shut-down of three weeks. While idle a 150 horse-power engine was put in and 144 new looms are now being installed.

MESSRS. HOPKINS, DWIGHT & Co., New York, in their weekly market letter, say:

We herewith reprint the report of the Agricultural Bureau in regard to the cotton acreage and condition for August, 1893

(crop of 1893-4), and for August, 1894 (crop of 1894-5). The comparisons may prove of interest:

REPORT OF 1893-94.
The condition of cotton is reported at 80.4, a decline of a little over two points since last month. This is the lowest average for August ever given out by the department.

The averages by States are: Virginia 88, North Carolina 84, South Carolina 75, Georgia 83, Florida 92, Alabama 79, Mississippi 81, Louisiana 89, Texas 72, Arkansas 89 and Tennessee 83.

The present low condition is the consequence of an excess of rain in the early part of the season, followed by hot, dry weather during the month of July. Rust is reported as a cause of injury to the crop in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and the boll worm and caterpillar have damaged the crop more or less throughout the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Shedding is also reported as occurring in some localities.

Since the 1st of August the drought has been broken and rain has visited the cotton belt, excepting parts of Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, where it is badly needed. In some portions of Mississippi and Alabama too much rain for the good of cotton is announced.

The following comparison of previous years may also be interesting:

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
N. C....	96	75	82	84	95
S. C....	95	83	83	75	95
Georgia	94	86	84	83	85
Florida	90	91	87	92	93
Ala....	93	89	85	79	91
Miss....	90	93	80	81	97
La....	89	90	83	80	96
Texas....	81	92	86	72	85
Ark....	85	95	75	84	96
Tenn....	93	82	79	83	94
Aver....	89.5	88.9	82.3	80.4	91.8
Crop....	8,655,518	9,038,707	6,717,142	?	?

THE Modena Cotton Mill, at Gastonia, N. C., is running fifty-six looms on fine sheetings, 64x68, forty inches wide. Seventy-two more looms will be put in next month.

THE Fincastle (Va.) Woolen Mill is operating on double time and finds a ready market for its product. Since putting in steam-power in June the plant's capacity has been greatly increased. Mr. M. T. Ammen is the proprietor.

THE Cherry Cotton Mills, of Florence, Ala., is constructing a water-supply system at its plant for both domestic and fire purposes.

A MOVEMENT is afoot at Canton, Ga., for the erection of a cotton mill, and about \$40,000 has already been subscribed.

AN ACCIDENT last week to the dam of Pacolet Mill No. 3, at Pacolet, S. C., caused the plant to shut down for a week. A new wheel is being put in, and operations will resume at once.

THE addition to the Midway Mills at Rockingham, N. C., is now under way and being pushed rapidly to completion. The new building is a two-story one, 30x80 feet, in which it is intended to put 3000 additional spindles for the manufacture of a finer grade of thread than the company is now making. Mr. J. P. Leak has been chosen president of this company to succeed Mr. T. C. Leak.

THE stockholders of the Gaffney Manufacturing Co., of Gaffney, S. C., held their annual meeting on the 9th inst. Business for the year just past was found to have been quite satisfactory, and a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared. The plant operates 10,000 spindles and 300 looms. Mr. H. D. Wheat is superintendent.

A REPORT from Weatherford, Texas, states that representatives of an Atlanta (Ga.) firm are endeavoring to arrange for the erection of a \$250,000 cotton mill at that place. Negotiations are now in progress.

ress with the leading business men, and a plant to employ 500 hands is talked of.

A TRANSACTION of considerable importance was that of the recent shipment by Sanger Bros., of Dallas, Texas, of 500 bales cotton duck in one day. This duck is to be made into sacks for cotton-picking and will be used in Texas.

A Rare Chance for Investment or Moving Cotton-Mill Machinery South.

A cotton mill located in a flourishing Southern city is desirous to interest a thoroughgoing manufacturer in its enterprise. The mill contains 3000 spindles, with looms and other machinery in proportion, suitable for the manufacture of checks and plaids. Water-power can be increased to 1000 horse-power. Owner would take three-fourths the value of the present plant in stock in a new enterprise. This offers an opportunity for investment which will bear the fullest investigation. Full particulars may be had by addressing

"COTTON MILL,"
Care MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,
Baltimore, Md.

The Markets for Cottonseed Products.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The firmness of the provision markets and the advance recently established in lard and tallow has brought more inquiry from cottonseed oil, as yet mainly from compound lard makers, and for nearby deliveries or spot goods. There is a little more "figuring" by exporters, too, for new-crop oil, but the prices named by them are in most cases so low that mills prefer to take their chances in marketing their product later. Rotterdam is easier and lower all around. Altogether the market is in a waiting attitude, and less business is being done in new-crop deliveries than is usually the case at this time of the year. This is undoubtedly a healthy sign and a result of the conservatism of both millmen and buyers. Local jobbers in oils find business duller than it has been for many years, but with the passage of the tariff bill better times are looked for in the near future. The following prices are for barrelled oils on the spot: Prime crude, 29 cents; off crude, 26 to 27½ cents; prime summer yellow, 32½ to 33 cents; off summer yellow, 31 to 32½ cents; prime summer white, 37 cents; prime winter yellow, 37½ cents; Cottonseed soap stock, 13½ cents. Prime crude loose at the South may be quoted nominal at 22½ cents.

ELBERT & GARDNER.

Exhibition of Textile Machinery.

WACO, TEXAS, August 7.

The common saying here is that Texas is all right, and the same sentiment is re-echoed by the press all over Texas and outside of the biggest State in the Union. While the East, North and Northwest have been all torn up, Texans have gone on in the even tenor of their way raising corn, wheat, cotton, oats, cane, millet and other feedstuffs, to say nothing of horses, cows, hogs and sheep. Crops are simply immense, and Texas is on top this year.

Work commenced on the Cotton Palace building over a month ago and rapid progress is being made. This city being the largest interior market in Texas and raising the highest grades of cotton, it is apropos that a palace devoted to the exhibition of cotton should be located here. Space will be given for every variety of textile machinery for the manufacture of cotton as well as woolen goods, and the management is specially anxious for exhibits of this nature. The exhibition of all kinds of machinery is not desired on account of the lack of space, though the building is a large one, but it is for a specific purpose—the exhibition of cotton products and cotton machinery.

All manufacturers of machinery used in any way in the planting, cultivating, ginning, gathering, baling, compressing, spinning and weaving of cotton or any of its

products will be welcomed and encouraged to make exhibits. Also manufacturers of oil-mill machinery and machinery for refining the crude oil will be gladly admitted. No wide-awake manufacturer can afford to miss the great Texas Cotton Palace, which begins November 6 and closes December 5, giving exhibitors one month to display their machinery. W. T. CHRISTOPHER.

Dixie Interstate Fair.

The exposition of this year in the South is the Dixie Interstate Fair to be held at Macon, Ga., from October 23 to November 8. Macon is a favored centre for holding a large exposition, and this one is planned on a scale that will provide a good illustration of the resources and possibilities of Georgia. Other States are also to be represented, and the indications point to an exhibition that will present to the visitor many interesting and instructive types of Southern development. The entertainment feature will be attractive and varied. Cash premiums of \$40,000 and valuable prizes will bring out a large collection of exhibits. A special effort is being made to secure the exhibition of modern machinery, and inducements are offered in the shape of cash prizes and diplomas for the best devices for different kinds of work. The exposition will bring together a representative gathering of business men, and machinery manufacturers, both North and South, will likely find it to their advantage to make exhibits. The buildings of the fair contain nearly 2,000,000 square feet of space. The grounds are situated in a natural park of 250 acres. The period of the exposition is probably the most attractive season to take in the delights of Georgia, and many Northern visitors will no doubt visit Macon while the fair is in progress. The exposition is to be held under the auspices of the Macon Exposition Co., of which Henry Horne is president; D. G. Hughes, vice-president; W. O. Wadley, general manager; J. R. Kennedy, secretary, and G. M. Davis, treasurer, and the Georgia State Agricultural Society, of which J. O. Waddell, of Atlanta, is president; O. A. Barry, of Cuthbert, vice-president; Samuel Hape, of Atlanta, secretary, and J. C. Clements, of Thomaston, treasurer.

New Books.

DIRECTORY TO THE IRON AND STEEL WORKS OF THE UNITED STATES. 300 pages; cloth binding. Published by the American Iron and Steel Association, 261 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$5.00.

This is a publication whose appearance always possesses especial interest. It is a systematic resume of the iron and steel industry, notable among reference books for its fullness of detail, completeness and reliability. Each number seems to improve on the previous one. The edition for 1894 has, besides all the old features so full of interest to iron and steel-workers, some new ones touching on late phases of the industry. For the first time is given a list of works in the United States which produce tinned or retinned stamped ware. This chapter presents some truths that would prove an object-lesson to the free-trade press, who have been ridiculing the possibility of such an industry being established. Other new features are: A list of the works which make horseshoe nails, a list of all iron and steel bridge-building works and a list of iron and steel ship-building works. The new departments are especially valuable in illustrating the diversified growth of iron and steel manufacturing. The old features, embracing complete lists of all iron and steel-making plants, with figures as to production and other useful information, are carefully prepared and arranged. A table of contents and elaborate indexes readily enables the reader to find anything desired.

amount to 49,781,642 feet coastwise and 2,165,000 feet foreign, making a grand total of 51,946,642 feet, against 56,821,404 feet in 1892-93. Freights are nominally unchanged, and the offering of tonnage is light. The only New York charter reported was a schooner from Georgetown, S. C., to New York with ties on private terms.

Savannah.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SAVANNAH, GA., August 14.

The lumber market of this port shows very little improvement, and the same quiet tone is present as last reported. Advices from the interior milling sections report a moderate business in progress, and some mills even report orders quite numerous. Prices for all desirable grades and dimensions of lumber are very low, and to obtain orders concessions are made in many cases. Mills now are actively employed filling orders, having been obliged to suspend operations on account of continued rains. The demand both domestic and foreign is light, with the market steady at the following quotations: Easy sizes, \$10.00; ordinary sizes, \$11.00 to \$14.00; difficult sizes, \$11.00 to \$18.00; flooring boards, \$14.50 to \$22.00, and ship-stuffs, \$16.50 to \$25.00. The shipments during the past week aggregated over 1,500,000 feet, distributed as follows: Schooner Isabella Gill for Baltimore with 462,026 feet of pitch-pine lumber, and by steamer 280,000 feet; steamship City of Augusta cleared for New York with 225,000 feet of lumber and 280 bundles laths, and the Nacoochee with 283,650 feet of lumber; the steamship Chattahoochee, for Boston, cleared with 52,170 feet of lumber, and the steamship Dessong, for Philadelphia, with 30,000 feet of pitch-pine lumber. The freight market is quiet and steady, with a moderate offering of handy-sized tonnage. The rates for sailers from this and nearby ports in Georgia are quoted at \$4.00 to \$5.00 for a range including Baltimore and Portland, Me. Railroad ties, basis forty-four feet, 14 cents. To the West Indies and Windward rates are nominal; to Rosario, \$12.00 to \$13.00; Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, \$10.00 to \$11.00; Rio Janerio, \$14.00; Spanish and Mediterranean ports, \$11.30 to \$11.50, and to United Kingdom for orders, nominal for lumber at £4.5s. per standard. Steamers to New York and Philadelphia are done at \$7.00, to Boston \$8.00 and to Baltimore \$4.00.

Mobile.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MOBILE, ALA., August 14.

The general features of the lumber and timber industry of this port are much more encouraging this month than for some time past. All the conditions seem to be improved, and there is much more activity among millmen generally, with a better demand for lumber. The commercial year closes on the 31st inst., and shipments will naturally show a decrease compared to last year. Taking into consideration the extensive trade of 1892-93, this year, even with its depression in trade, will still show a business above the average. The prospects for next year are considered good, and the demand from the West Indies, Central and South America, Mexico and the United Kingdom is expected to show a large increase. There is also an improvement in the timber outlook, and a large volume of business is anticipated. Prices show a hardening tendency on certain grades, and commission men are of the opinion that a revival in this line is now in sight. Some shippers are arranging for a large output next season, several firms expecting to export from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 each. The shipments of timber during the past week were as follows: Bark Golgotha for Aberdeen, Scotland, 1,382 cubic feet of hewn timber and 17,200 cubic feet of sawn; steamship Dalmally for Liverpool, England, with 3,962 cubic feet of

hewn timber and 91,199 cubic feet of sawn. The exports of lumber during the past week amounted to 815,584 feet for New York, Port Natal, Africa, United Kingdom and Continent. The total shipments of lumber since September 1, 1893, amount to 65,521,608 feet, against 75,528,312 feet for the corresponding period in 1892-93. The condition of the harbor at present is more satisfactory, and the work on the channel progressing rapidly, the full depth of twenty-three feet having been secured. Beneficial results are already manifest in the increasing arrivals of vessels of larger tonnage, which are now loading to their full capacity at the docks and mills in the city. Lumber freights are nominally steady, with rates to the West Indies quoted \$6.50 to \$7.00; coastwise, \$5.50 to \$6.00; River Platte, \$12.00 to \$14.00, and Mexico, \$7.50 to \$8.50 per thousand.

Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, August 13.

The situation throughout southeast Texas in the lumber and timber industry continues to impart a more cheerful feeling among lumbermen generally. The demand has kept about steady during the past week. Orders for yard stock are coming in as usual, and for dressed stock there is a good demand for building purposes throughout the State. The offering of timber bills is light, and prices for this class of material are so low that manufacturers who are not in want of funds refuse to accept orders. The Beaumont Journal, in its review of the week, says: "There has been no falling off in the demand for yard stock during the week, nor has there been any material improvement. Orders continue to be received in sufficient number to keep up a cheerful feeling and excite the hope that business will soon break upon millmen in a lively manner." The demand for shingles continues light, and the prices at which they are sold are but little better relatively than the figures at which the lumber is being moved. The Texas and Louisiana Manufacturers' Association will meet in Houston on the 21st inst., where an unusually large number of millmen from the two States are expected to be in attendance. Mr. John P. Irvin, who a few years ago was regarded as one of the largest owners of Texas timber land, has just sold 60,000 acres of valuable timber land to the Hon. John A. McShane, a large capitalist from Omaha. The lands transferred are principally in Hardin county, although there are scattered tracts in Tyler, Angelina, Jasper and Sabine counties.

Southern Lumber Notes.

A DELEGATION of representative yellow-pine lumbermen of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana held a meeting in New Orleans on the 7th inst. for the purpose of discussing the condition of the lumber business in that section, and to adopt resolutions looking to an improvement, to be submitted at the general Southern lumber meeting which was to convene at Memphis on the 8th inst. Mr. J. H. Hinton, of Hammond, La., presided, and Mr. C. K. Smith, of St. Louis, acted as secretary. President Hinton delivered a very able address in which he stated the object of the meeting, and dwelt at length on the present situation of the lumber industry of the South. In conclusion he urged everyone present to visit the Memphis meeting, where their deliberations and measures of reform would be duly submitted. After considerable discussion of the lumber situation pro and con a committee was appointed to formulate a plan of action. The committee was composed of Messrs. G. S. Gardiner, I. I. White, F. S. Wagar, J. S. Butterfield and C. L. Petrikian. The committee drafted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the saw-mill output of the yellow-pine mills of Mississippi and Alabama be reduced one-half

during the next ninety days, and that a committee of three be appointed to present this matter to the coming meeting at Memphis and urge the adoption of this course throughout the yellow-pine belt of the South, provided 70 per cent. of the mills agree.

It was also resolved that the association recommend the revision of the rules according to the suggestions made by the secretary of the Southern Yellow Pine Association and the adoption of the modified rules. Both resolutions passed without a dissenting voice, and the meeting adjourned.

A SPECIAL from De Funiak Springs, Fla., states that a representative of the Wayne Lumber Co., of Missouri, is expected shortly to visit that section with a view of establishing a saw-mill plant.

A BOX-MATERIAL factory is about to be established at Hollister, Fla. Mr. Mills, representing a syndicate, is very much pleased with the locality, and, it is stated, will in a few weeks have machinery on the ground and the plant in operation. The company contemplates using the palmetto stems for hoops.

THE following vessels cleared last week from Jacksonville, Fla., with lumber: Schooner Jennie Hulbert, for New York with 390,000 feet; the steamer Iroquois cleared for New York, having among her cargo 250,000 feet of lumber, 1,000 crossties and 2,000 bundles of shingles. The following vessels will load with lumber: Schooners Penobscot, Mary E. Russel and C. C. Wehrum for New York.

THE Sheets Lumber Co., of Monroe, La., are placing its machinery, and will soon be ready for operating. It will log its mill from Red river and will cut yellow pine and cypress.

THE following vessels have arrived at Brunswick, Ga., to load lumber: The British ship Lumberman's Lassie, 979 tons, from Sapelo, will load lumber for Rio Janeiro, from Wheelwright & Co.; the schooner Warner Moore, from New York, is loading at St. Simon's Mills from the Hilton-Dodge Lumber Co., and the schooner R. Bowers, from Providence, R. I., is loading in Satilla river.

MR. N. EMANUEL shipped 340,000 feet of lumber last week from Darien, Ga., on the schooner Percy and Lillie.

THE British bark Ina Barclay, which has been reported burned at sea, sailed from Savannah, Ga., on July 22 for Santos. She had a cargo of 363,034 feet of pitch-pine lumber, shipped by Stilwell, Millen & Co.

THE plant of the new Augusta box factory consists of a complete saw mill, planning mill and box factory. Connected with the plant is a tramway, operated with a separate engine, used exclusively for taking logs out of the river. It is now turning out over 2,000 boxes per day, and shipments are being made to North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, with orders now on file from Florida, Indiana and New York. Modern and extensive veneering machinery is being added to the present plant, which will increase the capacity and volume of business.

THE Hudson & Bros. Transportation Co.'s tug Asher J. Hudson arrived at Baltimore last Friday from North Carolina with the largest tow of lumber ever brought to this city. It was consigned to the Tunis Lumber Co. and the American Lumber & Box Co. The tow consisted of the barges Martha McCabe, George May, C. R. Bowen, Cornelius T. Rowland and Sarah. The barges were loaded with 1,648,000 feet of North Carolina kiln-dried lumber.

IT is stated that the Holly River Lumber Co., of Palmer, W. Va., has failed with liabilities \$300,000. New York city people are interested.

M. A. DEES & SONS, of Moss Point, Miss., sustained another loss on the 7th inst. The fire consumed their kindling factory lately erected to replace the one consumed several weeks ago.

Iron Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 11.

The conditions noted in previous report have continued during the past week. The general feeling among the trade is of a more hopeful character, although if pressed to give a reason for it there might be none of a satisfactory nature forthcoming.

Consumption of iron is increasing very slowly, but some of the buyers are sanguine enough to anticipate their probable wants for the remainder of the year. Others confine themselves strictly to covering for immediate needs. The result is that many small orders are placed, with only an occasional one worthy of note. There is a wide variation in the views of the producers of Southern iron. All are agreed that even the present well-established advance of fifty cents is too little, but some have placed their minimum prices so high that they are virtually out of the market, while others deem it good policy to supply their customers at current quotations. There are fewer weak spots, but sales are reported of special lots at "private" prices. The settlement of the Alabama miners' strike will allow a gradual increase of production in that section, but the increase will not be as rapid as the public thinks.

Prices of Lake Superior charcoal iron have settled lower and lower until it is thought the bottom has been reached. But few furnaces can afford to make it unless there is a reaction soon.

We quote for cash f. o. b. cars Cincinnati:

Southern coke No. 1 foundry.....	\$10.250	\$10.50
South. coke No. 2 fdry, and No. 1 soft.....	9.750	10.10
Hanging Rock coke No. 1.....	12.000	12.50
Hanging Rock charcoal No. 1.....	10.000	17.00
Tennessee charcoal No. 1.....	14.000	14.50
Jackson county stone coal No. 1.....	14.500	16.00
Southern coke, gray forge.....	8.750	6.00
Southern coke, mottled.....	8.500	8.75
Standard Alabama car-wheel.....	16.250	17.25
Tennessee car-wheel.....	15.500	16.00
Lake Superior car-wheel.....	16.000	16.50

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.

There is quite a demand for small lots of pig iron, spot delivery, from a widely-scattered territory. Everyone is in a hurry when once an order is placed, and frequently the commission man spends the price of his commission in trying to rush forward a car or two of iron to some customer who waited until the eleventh hour before ordering. If the tariff question was settled in a manner fairly satisfactory to the masses, we would see a marked improvement in the general business of the country.

We quote for cash f. o. b. Philadelphia docks:

Standard Alabama No. 1 X.....	\$11.500	\$12.00
Standard Alabama No. 2 X.....	11.000	11.50
Strong lake ore coke iron No. 1 X.....	13.500	14.00
Strong lake ore coke iron No. 2 X.....	12.500	13.00
Lake Superior charcoal.....	15.000	16.00
Standard Alabama C. C. C. W.....	18.000	18.50

We quote for cash f. o. b. New York:

No. 1 foundry lake ore coke iron.....	\$13.500	\$14.00
No. 2 foundry lake ore coke iron.....	12.500	13.00
No. 1 American-Scotch.....	13.500	14.00
No. 2 American-Scotch.....	13.000	13.50
No. 1 standard Southern.....	11.500	12.00
No. 2 standard Southern.....	11.000	11.50
No. 1 standard Southern soft.....	11.000	11.50
Standard Southern car-wheel.....	18.250	18.75

We quote for cash f. o. b. Chicago:

Southern coke No. 1 soft & No. 2 fdry.....	\$10.750	\$11.00
Southern coke No. 2 soft & No. 3 fdry.....	10.500	10.75
Ohio Scotch softeners No. 1.....	13.000	13.50
Lake Superior charcoal Nos. 1 to 6.....	15.000	15.50

ROGERS, BROWN & CO.

Wise Men

read the advertising pages of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD carefully because they are always sure to find something of value; it may be a special sale, or an opportunity for investment, or some new machinery, or some one looking for a location for a factory, or a thousand and one things advertised that may concern you. Every man ought to study newspapers, not simply glance over them, but examine in detail the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, for instance, and he will be sure to find something that can be made profitable in his business. In its news columns and in its advertising pages he will find matter that may prove invaluable in his business operations.

PHOSPHATES.

Phosphate Markets.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 16, 1

There has been a fairly active market during the week, and manufacturers are making purchases for the coming season. The situation in the mining territory is very satisfactory, and in South Carolina and Florida the work of development is active. The arrivals of phosphate at this port are light, and consist during the week of only 260 tons per schooner Edna and Emma from Charleston. The only charter reported is the schooner Nellie W. Howlett, Ashley river to Baltimore. The New York freight market is quiet, with a very liberal offering of spot and nearby steamers for the phosphate trade, and there is very little inquiry even at the low prices current. Charters reported during the past week were as follows: A Norwegian steamer, 586 tons, from Acklin's Island, Bahamas to London, with phosphate at 25s., and a schooner from Fernandina to Philadelphia at \$4.37 1/2. The rock market closes very steady, with South Carolina at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for crude, \$5.00 to \$5.50 for hot-air-dried and \$6.50 for ground rock, all f. o. b. Charleston. Florida rock is steady at \$4.00 for 60 per cent. river pebble and \$5.00 for 70 per cent., all f. o. b. Punta Gorda or Tampa.

FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS.

The general market for ammoniates continues firm and fairly active, with a good demand at current quotations for prompt delivery and also for deliveries over next three and four months. Sales of blood are quoted at \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago and \$1.00 Kansas City, and high-grade tankage at \$18.00 f. o. b. Chicago. The fish catch is reported fair at some points, but cannot be considered a large one. Nitrate of soda is steady with a fair demand.

The following table represents the prices current at this date:

Sulphate of ammonia, gas.....	\$3 50	\$3 75
Sulphate of ammonia, bone.....	3 30	3 35
Nitrate of soda.....	2 35	2 40
Hoof meal.....	2 25	—
Blood.....	2 25	2 30
Azotine (beef).....	2 25	—
Azotine (pork).....	2 25	—
Tankage (concentrated).....	2 10	2 15
Tankage (9 and 20).....	\$2.10 and 10 cts.	—
Tankage (7 and 30).....	19 50	20 50
Fish (dry).....	22 00	23 00
Fish (acid).....	13 00	15 00

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 13.

The phosphate market here during the past week has been quiet. Prices quoted are almost the same, and trade seemingly progressing in a smooth and uninterrupted manner. The local factories are consuming large amounts of land rock in the manufacture of acid phosphate, and, while they are not purchasing by large contracts, the demand is sufficient to ensure a steady trade and a continuous and active operation of the land mines. The coastwise shipments are light, but an active market is reported, and inquiries are numerous. Prices quoted were about \$4.25 crude, \$4.75 to \$5.00 hot-air-dried and \$6.50 ground rock, all f. o. b. Charleston. The shipments by water for the week were: E. T. Stearns, 800 tons, for Weymouth; steamship Elphinstone, 2000 tons, for Europe; E. A. Baizley, 600 tons acid phosphate, for Alexandria, Va. In port and loading are Bruce Hawking, 900 tons, for New York; David Beard, 1000 tons, for Baltimore. Preparations have been made for the immediate erection of chambers and overhauling of plant at the Atlantic Phosphate Co., which was recently purchased by G. A. Wagner. This company will be run under the management of the Chicora Fertilizer Co., and will in all probability be consolidated therewith. The Royal Fertilizer Co., recently purchased for \$150,000 by Mr. G. M. Trenholm, has been leased by the Imperial Fertilizer Co., and will be run during the season under the same management.

The river companies are active and producing large quantities of rock. Mr. Frank Brotherhood, of the Carolina Phosphate Co., is in this city looking after the repairs of its dredge Kenedy. The Read Fertilizer Co., of New York, which purchased the plant of the Mead Phosphate Co., on the Cooper river, has now its entire plant in shape, and last week commenced the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Phosphate and Fertilizer Notes.

The movement in phosphate from the port of Fernandina, Fla., for the week ending the 8th inst. was as follows: The British steamship British King sailed on the 7th inst. for Hamburg with 3000 tons of phosphate from the French Phosphate Co.; the British steamship Rothsay cleared on the 8th inst. for Glenken and Stettin with 2539 tons of phosphate from B. Arentz & Co. The British steamship Beresford is in port and will take a load of phosphate from Fr. Guesterding. The estimated shipments for August are 12,000 tons. Charters for August loading are reported as follows: Cie des Phosphate de France, steamship British King; B. Arentz & Co., steamship Rothsay; A. Neuman, steamship Beresford; Dunnellon Phosphate Co., steamship Loch Maree; Pebble Phosphate Co., steamship Phoenix, and W. W. Pickford, steamship Gracia.

Mr. W. W. Elliott, deputy collector of the port of Beaufort, S. C., reports the clearance on the 6th inst. of the British steamship Aislaby from the Coosaw Company, Beaufort, S. C., with 3898 tons of phosphate rock for London and Hull; British steamship Kochampton from Farmers' Mining Co., Coosaw, on the 7th inst. with 2860 tons crude phosphate rock for Plymouth, England; British steamship Raamoor, for Garston Dock, England, on the 11th inst. with 2900 tons phosphate rock from the Coosaw Company, Beaufort, S. C., and British steamship James Turpie on the 14th for Muhlgraben, Russia, with 2210 tons phosphate rock from Farmers' Mining Co., Coosaw, S. C.

Dr. F. W. Skillern, of Dayton, Tenn., and W. K. Anderson, of St. Elmo, left Chattanooga last week for Florida. They are operating phosphate mines near Floral City, Fla. Dr. Skillern is shipping his machinery mainly from Chattanooga, James & Co. furnishing him with iron supplies, while Thomas Evans has the contract for making the iron cars to be used at the mines. W. C. Durando will also shortly open up two mines in the vicinity of Floral City, Fla., which is near the gulf coast.

THE phosphate business at Brunswick, Ga., is larger this season than usual, and at present there is a considerable volume of export trade in progress. There are now four British steamships in port to load cargoes of phosphate rock. The steamship Undaunted has arrived from Tampa, Fla., to complete loading a cargo of phosphate from the Brunswick Terminal Co. The same company will load the steamship Malabar with a cargo of phosphate. The steamships Manuwa and Barnley have arrived at quarantine.

THE British steamship Suez sailed from Brunswick last week with 2780 tons of phosphate, valued at \$28,000. The total shipments of phosphate from Brunswick for the month of July were 7000 tons.

Mr. J. V. Burke, of the Florida Limited phosphate mine in Citrus county, Fla., shipped seventy cars of phosphate rock last week, and other large orders are in sight.

THE steamship Undaunted cleared from Port Tampa on the 11th inst. with 3300 tons of phosphate for Hamburg, and the Kingswell with 3000 tons for Rotterdam.

Mr. K. B. Harvey, deputy collector of the sub-port of Punta Gorda, Fla., reports the entries and clearances for the week as

follows: Entered—4th, British steamship Amisdale, Cape Verde, and 16th, schooner Fanny Arthur, Havana. The British steamship Glenochil cleared on the 2d inst. for Glasgow with 1813 tons of phosphate from Comer, Hull & Co.

THE shipments of phosphate at Fort Tampa, Fla., are at present quite active, and the presence of numerous vessels in port indicates an extensive business during the current month. There are now in port six large steamships, one bark and two large schooners, with the Mascotte and Taron in sight. The vessels now loading are the steamships Resolute, Norwood and Hallamshire. The bark Vilora II, Hopkins and schooner Marom are also loading with phosphate.

THE stockholders of the Coweta Fertilizer Co., at Newnan, Ga., held their annual meeting on the 7th inst. The report of the year's operations, as submitted by President Arnall and General Manager Fisher, made a fine showing, and one altogether satisfactory to the stockholders. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, payable January 1. After electing the old board and transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

AMONG the large contracts the Merrill Stevens Engineering Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., have on hand is the dredge and drying machinery for use by the East & South Florida Muck Mining & Improvement Co. The mining operations are expected to be in progress about September 1, when this company will be ready to place their product upon the market. The site for the works has been selected on Lake Jessup, nine miles from Sanford, and a spur track from the main line to the works will soon be ready for use. The Muck Mining & Improvement Company has already received large orders for its product for future delivery.

TRADE NOTES.

ANYONE in the market for a second-hand engine will find of interest the card of Wilson Bros., of Easton, Pa., to be seen in another column. They offer for sale a 15x24 Trenton automatic engine used but a short time.

THOSE having for sale or desiring to buy scrap iron or steel or railroad equipment should correspond with G. H. Sibell & Co., of Chicago, Ill. This concern frequently has on hand such supplies that can be bought at a bargain. In a card elsewhere they are offering for sale such materials.

SEVERAL good contracts have lately been filled by the Brown Electric & Machinery Co., of Little Rock, Ark. One was for a complete electric plant for the Lockhart (Texas) Electric Light Co., a 40-kilowatt generator for the Little Rock Arc Electric Light Co., a complete electric plant for J. W. Barnette, of McKinney, Texas, and one for the Wolfe City (Texas) Oil Co. The Brown Electric & Machinery Co. contracts and deals in electrical apparatus and supplies of all kinds.

BUSINESS is lively with the Adams Boiler Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Among its boilers being erected are a 500-horse-power boiler for the Falcon Tinplate & Sheet Co., Niles, Ohio; 125 horse power boiler, Dutch Guiana South America; seventy-five horse-power boiler, Matteawan Electric Light Co., Matteawan, N. Y.; the company is building a 175 horse-power boiler for South America and a 500 horse-power boiler for the Richmond Railway & Electric Co., Richmond, Va. These orders indicate the range of its trade, and the endorsement they carry with them evidence the excellent points of this company's product.

THE Phoenix Iron Works Co., of Cleveland, O., has completed the two-story addition to its works and added a number of new machines, greatly increasing its capacity. It is interesting to note that this company never had so prosperous a year as the present, and now has orders to keep it busy for several months. Considering the dullness of trade throughout the country, this is a notable record. The long experience of this concern in crane-building has earned for it a world-wide reputation. Owing to the largely increasing Western trade a Chicago office has been established, under the management of Jas. T. Gardner, at 632 The Rookery Building. The company's product embraces every style of cranes, foundry ladles, crab winches, hydraulic presses and machinery and railroad turntables. Correspondence is invited in regard to the designing and building

of special machinery. A new crane catalogue, which is now in press, will be issued shortly and will be sent free on application.

THE demand for the Hicks gas engine continues active, and the manufacturer is reaping rewards for designing and perfecting such a superior gas engine. Among recent shipments made by the Hicks Gas Engine Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, of the Hicks compound cylinder gas and gasoline engine were: Twenty horse-power to James Bell, Minto, N. D., to be used in his elevator; twenty horse-power to J. F. Cartwright, Davison, Mich., to be used in his new elevator and feed mill; twenty horse-power to C. A. Hammond and Wm. Koch, Stockton, Ill., to run their elevator; fifteen horse power to Thomas Smith Printing Co., Detroit, Mich., to run its printing house. The company's orders, to be shipped within the next ten days, include a fifty horse-power to Hans Pederson, Barnsville, Minn., to run his new flour mill being erected; two twenty-five horse-power to city officials of Springfield, Minn., to run an electric-light plant for the city and water works; thirty five horse power to E. E. Halstead, Ponce, Neb., to run a new flour mill now being erected.

THE subject of protection to property from destruction by fire is at this time receiving an unusual amount of attention. There is a disposition on the part of insurance companies throughout the country to increase insurance rates, and property-holders at once begin to look around as to the best methods of reducing their insurance premiums and at the same time obtaining the maximum amount of protection. One of the most desirable and efficient methods of reducing insurance premiums is in the employment of a reliable watchman check device which it is impossible for the watchman to cheat. The insurance companies, thereby having indisputable evidence that the watchman is attending to his duties, are willing to reduce the rate of insurance proportionately. Aside from this, large property-holders appreciate that the average watchman is of but little service unless required to give an accurate account of his movements by the use of a reliable watchman check. The pneumatic watchman check manufactured by the Pneumatic Watchman Check Co., of Columbus, Ohio, receives the endorsement of many of the largest insurance companies in the United States. This company reports a very prosperous business.

THE Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., manufacturer of lead pencils, crucibles, stove polish and other graphite products, has felt the necessity of stiffening the backbones of its salesmen, who have complained of competitors' cut prices, and does it after the following fashion: "In times like these, when work is none too plenty, and the manufacturer is anxious for orders and the salesmen likewise, there is great temptation to cut prices for the sake of getting a quantity of business, and thereby deluding ourselves into the idea that we are prosperous because we are busy, forgetful of the fact that the more business one does at a loss the slimmer will be the back account at the end of the year. Prices once broken down are hard to re-establish, and it is even doubtful if they can be re-established. Furthermore, a manufacturer who once gets the reputation of making cheap goods will find it difficult to obtain good prices even for his best goods, and fine products at good prices are always in fair demand at all times. There is neither money nor reputation to be gained in doing work for less than a fair price, and the very men who profit by beating the salesman down and by inducing him to enter their order at cut-throat, competition prices, respect him less, and respect his house less, than if had stuck manfully to the principle that first-class goods demand a fair price."

TRADE LITERATURE.

MODERN plumbing devices of all kinds are handled by James Robertson & Co., 17 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md., and a catalogue issued by them on sanitary specialties will be found useful to all interested in such appliances. This concern has received wide recognition for the superiority of its products, and is well qualified by experience and skilled workmanship to meet every demand in its line. It manufactures lead pipe, sheet lead, plumbers' and gas-fitters' supplies, etc. The factory of the firm is 327 South Howard street, and office and salesrooms 30 Hanover street, Baltimore.

THE attention of the large number of dry kiln users is called to a pamphlet just issued by the Standard Dry-Kiln Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. This publication presents some of the difficulties encountered in drying, and gives as well methods by which they may be avoided. A dilemma in drying material of all kinds is stated to be the inability heretofore experienced of so controlling the air currents that every portion of the product drying, regardless of its position on the car, is subjected to air of the same absorbing power. The pamphlet tells how this may be successfully done, and explains some other points of interest to dry-kiln users. A copy of the pamphlet will be sent on application to the company.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

WE PUBLISH, every week, a list of every new factory, of whatever kind, projected anywhere in the South; every railroad under construction, and every mining company organized. This information is always fresh and, by enabling manufacturers to correspond with the projectors of such enterprises before their supplies of machinery have been purchased, is of great value. Manufacturers will find it to their interest to read this department carefully each week.

Means machinery is wanted, particulars of which will be found under the head of "Machinery Wanted."

In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be of advantage to all concerned if it is stated that the information was gained from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

ALABAMA.

Florence—Machine Shop.—The Florence Cycle Co. has put new machinery and tools in its machine shop.

Florence—Water Supply.—The Cherry Cotton Mills is putting in a water system.

Mobile—Shingle Mill.—The Gulf City Shingle Co. intends to erect a new mill.

Riverside—Water Supply.—The Lathrop-Hatton Lumber Co. is building a new water-tower for a 50,000 gallon tank in order to increase its water supply.

Vineland—Saw Mill.—Hunter, Benn & Co., of Mobile, have leased Thompson & Bailey's saw mill at Vineland. Operations will be resumed after a thorough overhauling.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith—Marble Quarries.—The Cherokee Marble Co. has been incorporated with a paid-in capital of \$5000, its purpose being to operate marble and other stone quarries. W. H. H. Clayton is president; J. D. Rice, vice-president, and James Brizzolara, secretary-treasurer.

Gillett—Printing Works.—J. M. Landis, late of La Belle, Kans., has located in Gillett, and will publish a paper. Printing plant is already secured.

Gillett—Wagon Works, etc.—The location of wagon works and repair works has been secured. F. P. Brown can be addressed.

Little Rock—New Machinery.—The Little Rock Electric Light Co. has put in its plant a new 40-kilowatt generator.

Newport—Cotton Compress.—The Newport Compress Co. is making large additions to its sheds and platforms, about doubling its former capacity.

Newport—Water Works.—The Newport Water Co. will erect a brick water-tower.

Newport—Cotton Gin and Oil Mill.—Contract has been signed for the erection of a very large cotton gin, and correspondence relative to establishing an oil mill is now being carried on. R. M. Johnson furnished this information.

FLORIDA.

Bartow—Water Works.—Contract for the construction of the water works lately noted has been awarded to the Howe Pump & Engine Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and work on same has commenced.

Braidentown—Publishing Company.—John T. Hearn is organizing a stock company to publish a monthly paper.

Carrabelle—Machine Shops.—The citizens will petition the officers of the Carrabelle, Tallahassee & Georgia Railroad to locate their machine shops in Carrabelle. It has been contemplated to establish them at Lanark.

Caryville—Lumber Mill.—The Sanford Lumber Co. has put six new boilers in its mill.

Floral City—Phosphate Mines.—W. C. Durando will open phosphate mines.

Floral City—Phosphate Mines.—F. W. Skillern, of Dayton, Tenn., will open phosphate mines at Floral City.

Green Cove Springs—Car Works.—W. J. Wilson has bid in the Blain Car Works at public sale.

Hollister—Box Factory.—A Mr. Mills, representing capital, has been investigating at Hollister for a site on which to erect a box factory. The proposed plant will doubtless be built.

Jacksonville—Electric-light Plant.—The city coun-

cil has passed an ordinance authorizing the board of public works to purchase and erect the proposed electric light plant at a cost not exceeding \$75,000.

Jacksonville—Vehicle Works.—Geo. E. Brice and Henry F. Eardman, Eastern parties lately in Jacksonville, were said to be looking for a site for carriage and wagon works.

Pensacola—Publishing.—A stock company has been organized and will publish a daily and weekly newspaper. J. H. Vincent is manager.

Tampa—Lumber Plant.—G. W. Wing, of Chicago, noted several months ago as purchasing timber lands on the Hillsborough river, has formed a partnership with L. W. H. Kendrick, of Tampa. A saw mill of 50,000 feet daily capacity and a shingle mill of 100,000 shingles daily capacity will be built at once. Machinery has all been purchased, and the plant will be completed by November 1.

Tampa—Canning Factory.—S. L. Biglow may establish a canning factory.

Titusville—Realty.—The East Coast Realty Co., capital stock \$60,000, has been incorporated recently.

GEORGIA.

Abbeville—Woodworking Plant.—It is reported that a handle and spoke factory will be located to employ 200 or 300 hands.

Arabi—Planing Mill.—Nace Bros. have put a new 100 horse-power boiler in their mill.

Athens—Publishing.—J. C. C. McMahan, of Athens; Jas. Smith, of Smithsonia, and Hamilton McWhorter, of Lexington, have bought the Athens Banner for \$4500.

Atlanta—Planing Mill.—The Curtis Sash, Door & Blind Co. proposes to erect a planing mill *

Augusta—Brokerage, etc.—C. A. Doolittle, Z. W. Carwile, T. K. Scott, P. G. Burum, Chas. C. Goodrich and T. C. Bligh have incorporated the Brokerage Commission & Elevator Co. with a capital of \$10,000.

Augusta—Car Works.—The Young Men's Business League is negotiating for the establishment of car works.*

Augusta—Candy Factory.—A company has been organized to establish a candy factory. W. C. Boykin can be addressed.*

Becks—Saw Mill.—S. S. Coggin will start a saw mill next winter. Buildings will be erected shortly.

Canton—Cotton Mill.—Subscriptions are being solicited for a new cotton-mill company which it is proposed to organize. It is said that \$40,000 has already been subscribed. No names mentioned yet.

Cartersville—Ochre-mining, etc.—T. R. Jones may develop ochre deposits on his property near Cartersville. A mill of 3000 tons yearly capacity may also be erected.

Dahlonega—Pyrites Mines.—Geo. J. Baldwin, of Savannah, and Geo. W. Scott, of Atlanta, have decided to develop pyrites deposits on their property in Lumpkin county, five miles from Dahlonega. Mr. Baldwin will proceed at once to the ground and arrange for commencement of work.

Swainsboro—Publishing.—Ernest Camp has commenced the publication of a newspaper.

Ellijay—Chair Factory.—Endeavors are being made to establish a chair factory. Considerable stock has already been subscribed. No names mentioned yet.

Marietta—Creamery.—The creamery company noted last week as projected has all its stock subscribed for, and arrangements will be made to erect at once a plant for manufacturing butter and cheese. Jas. T. Anderson can be addressed.*

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—Grain Elevator, etc.—L. B. Weisenburgh, noted last week as building flour mill, is also erecting a 30,000-bushel grain elevator.*

Louisville—Brick Works.—The Dumesnil Bros. Co. has purchased the brick plant of the Hydraulic Press Brick Co. for \$25,000, and will take possession at once.

Paintsville—Coal Mines.—J. C. C. Mayo, George C. Perry and others have organized the Miller Creek Coal Co. for the purpose of mining coal.

Pineville—Water Works.—Pineville Water Co.'s plant is to be sold shortly by order of court, and the city contemplates levying a tax to purchase same. Address the mayor.

LOUISIANA.

Crowley—Electric-light Plant and Water Works.—The city will erect an electric-light plant and construct a system of water works. Plans and specifications have been prepared. Address the mayor.

Lake Charles Saw Mill.—Fuker & Walker will erect a mill for sawing wood.

New Orleans—Lock Construction.—Amongst river

and harbor bills lately passed by Congress was one appropriating \$100,000 to construct a lock to connect Bayou Plaquemine and the Mississippi river. Major J. B. Quinn can be addressed.

New Orleans—Electric-light Plant.—An electric-light plant may be installed at the government mint. Address R. L. Schroeder, assayer.

New Orleans—Ice Plant.—A new ice machine and cold storage plant will be installed in the Hotel Grunewald.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—Brewery.—The Phoenix Brewery, idle for some years, has been bought at public sale by the Merchants' National Bank for \$10,000.

Baltimore—Marine Railway.—The R. M. Spedden Co., James Kavanaugh and Thos. McCready have purchased the Chesapeake Marine Railway.

Lake (not a postoffice)—Bridge.—Contract has been awarded to the Youngstown (Ohio) Bridge Co. at \$750 for the erection of a bridge over the Potomac river at Lake.

MISSISSIPPI.

Edwards—Cotton Gins.—Barber & Lewis have just completed a four-stand ginnery of the Munger pattern; capacity forty bales daily.

Leland—Mercantile.—Virginia Long, J. W. Thompson and W. H. House have incorporated the Leland Mercantile Co. for general mercantile purposes. The capital stock is placed at \$5000.

Oxford—Electric light Plant.—The erection of an electric-light plant is proposed. Address Ed. O. Davidson.

Oxford—Hardware Company.—The Oxford Hardware Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 to commence business in September.

Oxford—Hulling Plant.—The Oxford Warehouse will put in machinery for hulling cottonseed.

Oxford—Water Works.—A survey is being made for the proposed water works lately noted, and the system will very probably be constructed. Bids will be advertised for very shortly. Address Ed. O. Davidson.

MISSOURI.

Columbia—Mills.—W. S. Johnston, J. M. Williamson, Hiriam Williams and others have incorporated the Farmers' Milling Co. with a capital stock of \$37,000.

Norborne—Cannery.—A. Limbard, Thomas Kenton, W. H. Hess and others have incorporated the Egypt Canning Co. with a capital stock of \$6000.

Stanberry—Brick Works.—D. F. Hill, Frank Jones, J. D. Halstead, J. L. Egart and Louis Valin have incorporated the Stanberry Press Brick Co. with a capital stock of \$20,000.

St. Louis—Oil-polish Company.—H. V. Padfield, A. J. Walling and Wm. A. Guenzburger have incorporated the Brilliant Hard Oil Polish Co. with a capital stock of \$500.

St. Louis—Manufacturing.—C. H. Baldard, Henry Reinfeld, C. A. Baldard and Mayer Reinfeld have incorporated the St. Louis Mirror & Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$400.

St. Louis—Dyeing, etc.—M. H. Smit, S. Seligson and C. N. Willison have incorporated the Pride of the West Steam Dyeing & Cleaning Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

St. Louis—Real Estate.—Sam T. Rathell, Fred Keyburn, O. P. and Mary W. Rathell have incorporated the Samuel T. Rathell Real Estate Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000.

St. Louis—Woolen Company.—The Lasap-Crucknell Woolen Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Julius Lasap, C. H. Crucknell and G. N. Sale.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bryson City—Gold Mines.—A company has contracted with Faye Millaps and others to develop gold mines near Bryson City.

Charlotte—Manufacturing.—A New England manufacturer of specialties used in cotton mills has addressed H. S. Chadwick relative to removing to Charlotte.

Charlotte—Ice Plant.—G. A. Howell contemplates erecting an ice plant next year.

Chatham County—Stone Quarry.—The Southern Brownstone & Construction Co. has been organized recently with Jas. E. Malloy, president; H. T. Anthony, vice president, and W. H. Pyke, secretary-treasurer. A brownstone quarry in Chatham county is now being developed. Mr. Pyke may possibly be reached at Pittsboro.

New Berne—Sewer System.—The New Berne Sanitary Sewer Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. L. Gibbs and T. A. Green, of New Berne; Reuben E. Walker, of Concord, N. H., and others. The company is to conduct the new sewer system which is just about completed and was bid in at public sale last week by Mr. Walker.

Pineville—Cotton Mill.—The Dover Cotton Mills,

the new corporation to operate the Pineville mill, will greatly increase the capacity of the plant.

Raleigh—Publishing.—The News & Observer Publishing Co. has been incorporated to continue the publication of the News and Observer. Jos. Daniels is president, and W. E. Christian, F. B. Arendem and Fred L. Merritt are also interested; capital stock is placed at \$20,000.

Rockingham—Cotton Mill.—Upon the completion of the new addition to the Midway Mills, recently noted, 300 more spindles will be put in.

Swain County—Saw Mills and Timber Lands.—The Foreign Hardwood Log Co., of New York, has completed the purchase of 78,000 acres of timber lands in Swain county at a purchase price of \$144,000. It is the company's intention to erect saw mills and transact an extensive lumber business. The purchasers were represented by Chew & Eadie, of New York, and their attorneys were Abney & Thomas, of Columbia, S. C.

Winston—Water Works, etc.—The city has voted in favor of the proposed issuance of \$100,000 in bonds to buy and improve the Winston Water Co.'s plant and pay the city's floating indebtedness.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—Phosphate Works.—Geo. A. Wagner writes that he will operate the Atlantic Phosphate Works, which he bought for \$51,000. About 200 hands will be employed, and 35,000 tons of fertilizer made annually.*

Cowpens—Cotton Mill.—The Cowpens Manufacturing Co. is putting new machinery in its cotton mill.

Fairmont—Cotton Gin.—R. D. Alexander will erect a ginhouse.

Spartanburg—Loom-harness Factory.—Shealey, Hampton & Dillard are erecting a factory for making harness for looms. Charter has been obtained as the Southern Loom Harness & Reed Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000. The incorporators are Geo. W. Hampton, E. Shealey, Chas. R. Willard and J. J. Glascock, of Pacolet.

Spartanburg—Cleaning and Dyeing Works.—The establishment of a cleaning and dyeing plant is probable.

Spartanburg—Loom-harness Factory.—Shealey, Hampton & Dillard are erecting a factory for making harness for looms.

Walhalla—Gold Mines.—The Walhalla Mining Co. has been incorporated for the purpose of developing gold mines in Oconee county, and a complete mill and mining plant will be built at once. The incorporators are J. T. Barker, C. B. Feibleman, Carl Willauer, Haymen Cohen and S. C. Gorby. Capital stock is placed at \$10,000, with privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000. Home office of company, Indianapolis, Ind.; branch office, Walhalla. Carl Willauer, of Walhalla, general manager, can be addressed.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga—Machine Shops.—The Chattanooga, Rome & Columbus Railroad Co. has purchased lots for \$6000 upon which Agent A. M. Sloan states machine shops will be built at once.

Chattanooga—Publishing.—The publication of a new newspaper will be started. C. C. Snyder can be addressed.

Chattanooga—Machine Shops.—The Chattanooga Southern Railroad has bought the Union Machine Shops buildings in Alton Park and will equip same with machinery. Complete outfit for repairing cars and locomotives will be installed.

Chattanooga—Publishing Company.—A company has been organized for the purpose of publishing a newspaper. Selden Samuels can be addressed.

Ducktown—Smelting Plant.—The Pittsburg & Tennessee Copper Co.'s new smelting plant has just been completed at a cost of about \$200,000.

Elizabethtown—Woodenware Plant, etc.—The Elizabethtown Town Co. has closed contract with a Boston company for the erection of a large woodenware factory. Large tanneries will also be built.

Greenville—Medicine Factory.—W. C. Baker, H. F. Shoun and R. W. Lamb have organized a company to start a medicine factory.

Harriman—Woodworking Factory.—The Paige Manufacturing Co. is putting a carload of new machinery in its plant, and is expected to resume operations next month.

Humboldt—Water Works.—Contract has been let to G. C. Anderson & Co., of Jackson, for the construction of water works in Humboldt.

Jalapa—Gold Mines.—J. H. Curd & Son have leased their gold beds in Cora creek to Northern parties, who are now developing.

Memphis—Cotton Company, etc.—Wm. F. Graves, Lee J. Lockwood, Henry C. Myers and others have incorporated the Graves & Vinton Cotton Co. They have also incorporated the Southern Land Co.

St. Elmo—Electric-light Plant.—The Chattanooga

Medicine Co. is installing an electric-light plant in its factory.

TEXAS.

Alvin—Cotton Gin.—A cotton gin will be built; machinery all purchased.

Coleman—Water Works.—The city will issue \$15,000 in bonds for a water-supply system. Address J. K. Baker, city secretary.

Dallas—Grocery Company.—A charter has been granted to the Savage Grocery Co. with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Ennis—Water Supply.—The city will sink an artesian well; machinery has been bought. Address the mayor.

Fort Worth—Creamery.—It is proposed to invest \$5000 in the creamery lately noted. J. C. Martin can be addressed.*

Greenville—Ice Plant.—Murphy & King will erect an ice plant.

Hillsboro—Machine Works.—L. W. Lloyd, of Marshall, lately noted as purchasing interest in the Vulcan Machine Works, has organized a \$40,000 stock company to operate the plant. The new concern is known as the Vulcan Manufacturing and Machine Works, with S. B. Stroud, president; L. W. Lloyd, vice president; T. E. Littlefield, treasurer, and J. A. Stuart, of Dallas, secretary and general manager. Charter has been applied for.

Houston—Furniture Factory.—I. E. Donaldson proposes the organization of a \$20,000 stock company for the purpose of manufacturing the new school-desks for which he is State agent.

Laredo—Coal-mining, etc.—The franchise, leasehold and mining rights of the Minerva Colliery Co. were sold August 7 under execution to R. P. Walker, of Asheville, N. C. The company will contest the sale.

Lockhart—Electric-light Plant.—The Lockhart Electric Light Co. will erect and operate the plant noted last week. Contract for machinery and supplies has been let.

McKinney—Electric-light Plant.—J. W. Barnett has put in an electric-light plant.

Muldoon—Grist Mill and Gin.—R. J. Hand, of San Antonio, has leased the cotton gin and grist mill at Muldoon, and will improve same.

Palestine—Telephone System.—L. C. Ketcham has been granted franchise for the construction and operation of a telephone system for twenty-five years. A complete plant will be installed at once.

San Angelo—Ice Plant.—J. L. Milspaugh will rebuild at once his ice plant reported as burned. Probably \$15,000 or more will be expended.

San Antonio—Sewerage System.—The city has voted an issuance of \$50,000 in bonds for a sewerage system. Address the mayor.

Taylor—Sewerage System.—The city is negotiating for the construction of three miles of sewerage at an estimated cost of \$10,000. Address the mayor.

Texas—Basket Factory.—The basket factory at Sherman Heights, Tenn., will be removed to Texas. Joe Dietzen, of Bridgeport, Ala., can be addressed.

Weatherford—Cotton Mill.—Atlanta (Ga.) parties are said to be negotiating for the establishment of a cotton mill in Weatherford.

West—Water Works.—A company will construct a system of water works at a cost of about \$12,000. Work on same has commenced.

Wolfe City—Electric-light Plant.—The Wolfe City Oil Co. has put in an electric-light plant.

VIRGINIA.

Ashland—Flour Mill.—W. C. Newman has started up his new 40-barrel roller-process flour mill.

Charlottesville—Sewers.—The city is advertising for bids on more sewer work; Fred M. Wills, chairman sewer committee.*

Chase City—Tobacco Factories.—It is said that two large tobacco factories will be built.

Fredericksburg—Keg Factory.—M. Hutchinson, of Detroit, Mich., contemplates establishing a nail-keg factory in Fredericksburg, and is now on the ground investigating.

Harrisonburg—Tannery.—The Houck Tanning Co. is putting in the Pohle air water-lift system and making other improvements.

New Alexandria—Land Improvement.—A charter has been granted to the New Alexandria Improvement Co. to deal in and improve land, etc. L. W. Spear is president; J. Goodrich, vice-president; J. N. Wyckoff, secretary, and G. W. Selby, treasurer, all of Washington, D. C.; capital stock is to be not less than \$5000 nor more than \$100,000.

Norfolk—Torpedoes, etc.—A charter has been granted to the Torpedo & Coast Defense Co. with a capital stock of not less than \$3,000,000 nor more than \$5,000,000. The officers are all of New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

Norfolk—Box Factory.—W. H. M. Reid, W. L. Reid and D. P. Guess, Norfolk; J. D. Reid, Portsmouth, and Geo. H. Culver, of Berkley, have incorporated the Norfolk Packing Box Co. to manufacture and sell boxes, etc. The capital stock is \$5000.

Roanoke—Rolling Mill.—The Roanoke Rolling

Mill has been sold at commissioners' sale to Samuel Crozer, president of the Crozer Steel & Iron Co. The price paid was \$25,000. The plant will not be operated.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Central City—Box Factory.—J. L. Caldwell, of Huntington, has secured the location of a box factory for Central City. New buildings will be built and work on them will soon be commenced. Twenty-five hands will be employed.

Charleston—Folding-bed Factory.—The Standard Folding Bed Co., of New York, has decided to locate a plant in Charleston, as recently contemplated. Work on same will commence at once.

Grafton—Water Works.—Bennett & Talbott, of Greensburg, Pa., have been given contract to construct the city water works at \$32,327. Plant is to be completed by November 15.

Piedmont—Paper Mill.—The West Virginia Paper Co. is about completing a large addition to its mill which will double present capacity.

Ronceverte—Water Works.—Plans and specifications for the new water works to be built are now on file with the city council. Bids for constructing the plant will shortly be wanted. Address the mayor.

Sistersville—Steel Plant.—Prospects for securing the location of the proposed steel plant are assuming shape. The secretary Board of Trade can be addressed.

Wheeling—Iron Furnace.—The Wheeling Steel & Iron Co. will make some extensive additions and improvements to Top Mill furnace. Three new stoves will be included.

Winfield—Flour Mill.—Gillfilen & Sons have put roller-process machinery in their flour mill.

BURNED.

Franklin, La.—W. J. Jones's cotton gin and grist mill, ten miles south of Franklin.

Knoxville, Tenn.—T. M. Michaels's saw mill.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Walker Ficklin's saw mill, on Spruce creek, damaged by explosion.

Parsons, W. Va.—Paling Bros.' saw mill.

San Angelo, Texas.—J. L. Milspaugh's ice factory.

Trinity, La.—The New Orleans & Texas Railroad Co.'s depot.

BUILDING NOTES.

Arlington, Md.—Churches.—The Catholics and the Baptists will build churches.

Athens, Ga.—University Addition.—The trustees of the State University will petition the next legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 to erect an addition to the university.

Austell, Ga.—Orphanage.—The funds for erecting the orphanage proposed by the Red Men of Georgia are rapidly being acquired, and the plan will likely be successful. The sum of \$15,000 or more is to be expended. Address the secretary of the order.

Baltimore, Md.—School.—All bids for the erection of the new No. 6 English-German schoolhouse have been rejected, owing to their large figures. The specifications will be changed so as to make bids come within the appropriation, \$25,000. Address J. Theo. Oster, inspector of buildings.

Baltimore, Md.—Warehouse.—Henry Smith has obtained permit to erect a seven-story warehouse.

Baltimore, Md.—Car-barn.—The Baltimore City Passenger Railway Co. will erect a one-story car-barn, 379x118x96 feet, at a cost of \$10,000. Geo. C. Haskell is preparing plans.

Baltimore, Md.—Dwellings, etc.—J. W. Hall has awarded contract to Walter S. Brown for the erection of a dwelling to cost \$12,000.

Baltimore, Md.—Office Building.—Architect Sperry, Central Savings Bank Building, has prepared plans for a seven-story fire-proof office building to be erected by the Herald Publishing Co. Bids are now being received.

Baltimore, Md.—Warehouse.—Plans have been prepared for the alteration of three brick warehouses for I. Hamburger & Sons. About \$12,000 will be expended, and John Waters has the contract.

Boyd, Texas—School.—A two-story five-room schoolhouse will be built; work has commenced. Address the town clerk.

Centreville, Md.—Schoolhouses.—Contract has been let to C. P. Walters for the erection of a schoolhouse in Piney Neck and one in Corsica Neck.

Charleston, W. Va.—Depot.—The Charleston, Clendenin & Sutton Railroad Co. will erect a depot.

Dallas, Texas—Residence.—E. M. Tillman has obtained permit to rebuild residence at a cost of \$5000.

Dallas, Texas—Residence.—Royal A. Ferris has

obtained permit to erect a one-story brick and basement residence to cost \$4000.

Edwards, Miss.—Warehouse.—A. J. Lewis has let contract for the erection of a warehouse of 4000 bales of cotton capacity.

Elkins, W. Va.—Business-house.—Heaver Bros. have commenced the erection of their business-house. It is to be two stories high.

Ellisville, Miss.—Bank Building.—The Bank of Ellisville has purchased site and let contract for the erection of a bank building.

Ennis, Texas—Dwelling.—William Higginbotham has commenced the erection of a brick building.

Fairfax C. H., Va.—Office Building.—Bids with plans and specifications will be received until August 24 for the erection of a county clerk's office two stories high, 25x35 feet, absolutely fire-proof. Address J. H. Hurst, chairman of committee.

Govannstown, Md.—Residence.—E. A. Lycett will build a frame residence to cost \$2500.

Graham, Texas—Church.—The Methodists will erect a church building to cost \$3000.

Graham, Texas—Church.—A new Methodist Episcopal church will be built. Subscriptions of over \$2000 have been obtained. Address Rev. Ed. Harrison.

Harriman, Tenn.—University.—Plans are under way for building the proposed university buildings. About \$200,000 is proposed to be expended. W. B. Winslow can be addressed.

Hillsboro, Texas—Dwelling.—J. A. La Bryer has purchased site and will erect a two-story brick dwelling.

Hogansville, Ga.—Residence.—C. R. Harris will erect a residence to cost \$3000. Bryan & Denny, of Atlanta, have prepared plans.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Public Building.—Sealed bids on the erection of the proposed city hall and market building will be opened on September 10. Address John R. Scott for full particulars.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Residence.—Solace Mitchell is building a 12 room addition to his residence at a cost of \$4000.

Jardin, Texas—School.—The citizens of Pleasant Ridge are taking steps to erect a schoolhouse.

Louisville, Ga.—Block.—Bryan & Denny, of Atlanta, have prepared plans for a brick block to be built for Abbott & Stone at a cost of \$10,000.

Louisville, Ky.—Store Building.—P. W. Hertie will erect a two-story, 22x60 feet, store building to cost \$3000.

Meridian, Miss.—School Building.—Site has been selected for the new school building which J. U. Wedgeworth lately obtained contract for.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Asylum.—T. O. Brown, of Augusta, has contract for building the proposed addition to the State Lunatic Asylum. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent on the work.

Monroe, Ga.—Residence.—B. S. Walker will erect a residence to cost \$7000. Bryan & Denny, of Atlanta, prepared plans.

New Orleans, La.—Association Building.—The plans of Geo. E. Dickey & Co. have been accepted for the proposed new Y. M. C. A. building. It is to be a fine four-story structure with modern equipments and will cost \$30,000.

New Orleans, La.—Bank Building.—Plans and specifications prepared by Alex. W. Maas have been accepted for the proposed Metropolitan Bank building.

Ocala, Fla.—Hospital.—It is proposed to build a \$10,000 hospital, and subscriptions are now being solicited. Mrs. R. L. Anderson can be addressed.

Opelika, Ala.—Business Building.—Dr. Palmer will erect a brick business building, 50x90 feet.

Richmond, Va.—School.—A resolution has been offered in the city council asking for an appropriation of \$15,000 in 4 per cent. city bonds to erect a new school building. Address the mayor.

Savannah, Ga.—Bank Building.—J. L. Norton, of Atlanta, has prepared plans for the bank building to be built by the Citizens' Bank.

Seffner, Fla.—Residence.—The Methodists will erect a residence for Rev. W. O. Weir.

Sistersville, W. Va.—Church.—Black & Deem, of Parkersburg, have obtained contract to build a new Baptist church to cost \$3500.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Church.—Work has begun on the new \$15,000 Baptist church building. Wilson A. Miller, of Sanford, is the builder.

St. Louis, Mo.—Hospital.—Permit has been granted for a \$15,000 addition to the Sisters of Mercy Hospital.

St. Louis, Mo.—Residence.—Permit has been granted to William McCabe for the erection of a \$10,000 residence.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dwelling.—I. B. Teasdale has obtained permit to erect a dwelling to cost \$12,000.

Sudbrook Park, Md.—Church.—A Methodist Episcopal church building will be erected at a cost of about \$5000.

Tampa, Fla.—Business Block.—J. H. Krause is about to commence work on his new business block.

Waynesboro, Ga.—Academy.—The city has voted

an issuance of \$6000 in bonds to build a new academy. Address the mayor.

Washington, D. C.—Apartment-house.—A Wheeling (W. Va.) syndicate will erect a six-story, 40x150 feet, apartment-house at New Hampshire and Florida avenues. H. L. Plager is to be the builder.

Washington, D. C.—Dwelling.—W. E. Spier & Co. have obtained contract to build a \$7655 dwelling.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings.—J. C. Yost has obtained permit to erect three two-story dwellings to cost \$12,000; Ferdinand Schmidt has obtained permit to erect a three-story brick dwelling to cost \$10,000, and Mrs. Rhoda C. Kennedy has obtained permit to erect a three-story brick dwelling to cost \$7000.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings, etc.—Herndon Morsell will erect a three-story dwelling to cost \$5000; contract let. R. F. Luker has obtained permit for a two-story dwelling to cost \$9500. Contract has been let to N. Eckhart for the erection of a \$28,000 church building for the Second Baptist Church. J. C. Yost has obtained permit to erect three brick dwellings to cost \$12,000. Mrs. R. C. Kennedy has obtained permit to erect a three-story brick dwelling to cost \$7600; architects and builders for the above are secured.

Washington, D. C.—Dwellings, etc.—N. T. Haller has made plans for three double frame cottages to cost \$6000 each; N. R. Grimm has plans for a two-story and-cellar dwelling to be built for S. A. Reeves; N. T. Haller has plans for eight two-story and-cellar dwellings to be built at a cost of \$3000 each; Wm. H. Germann has prepared plans for a three-story and-basement dwelling to be built for Dr. L. Kolpinski.

Waxahatchie, Texas—Courthouse.—There is talk of building a new courthouse. Judge Singleton can be addressed.

Weatherford, Texas—Church.—The Weatherford Baptist Church has purchased site for its proposed new \$10,000 church.

Whitewright, Texas—Residence.—Work has commenced on a \$3500 residence for Dr. R. May.

Yoakum, Texas—School.—Contract has been let to the A. Gilmer Lumber Co. for the erection of a school building. Address the school board.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Railroads.

Abbeville, S. C.—Preliminary steps are being taken for building the Abbeville, Pelzer & Piedmont Railroad.

Alexandria, Va.—Authority has been secured to lay tracks connecting the Baltimore & Ohio and Virginia Midland Railroad.

Bunkie, La.—J. W. Sylvester, chief engineer of the St. Louis, Avoyelles & Southwestern Railroad, has commenced surveying the route. The line will be about forty-four miles long, running from Bunkie via Marksville to Simmsport.

Garfield, Texas.—An extension of the Louisville, St. Louis & Texas Railroad (office, Louisville) from Garfield to the asphalt mines, several miles distant, is proposed. Marshal Morris has completed a survey for the proposed line.

Georgetown, Texas.—The Trinity, Cameron & Western Railroad Co., M. P. Kelly, general manager, has commenced work on its line from Georgetown to Granger, and will be ready to lay tracks in sixty days.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—A railroad is to be built from Lawrenceville to Loganville, a distance of ten miles. P. G. Bowman, of Loganville, Ga., can give particulars.

Mineral Wells, Texas.—The project to extend the Weatherford, Mineral Wells & Northwestern Railway from Mineral Wells via Graham to Haskell is being advocated by the people along the proposed route. Steps have been taken for the organization of property-owners to assist financially in building such an extension. The road at present extends from Weatherford to Mineral Wells, a distance of twenty-three miles, and the new line would be over 100 miles long. The railroad company has as yet done nothing definite as to surveys or contracts for the extension, and will probably not make any move in that direction until it is shown what assistance and support will be offered by the territory to be traversed.

Monroe, La.—Steps are being taken to secure the building to Monroe of the Camden & Alexandria Railroad, now being extended southward from El Dorado, Ark. It is proposed to build a road from Monroe to meet this extension. John P. Parker can give particulars.

Morehead, Ky.—The Ohio & Kentucky Railroad Co. has been chartered by Henry S. Little, Leander N. Lovell, Wm. DeL. Walbridge, George W. Carr, J. W. Downs, Malcolm Baxter, Jr., and Richard M. Eros, all of New York. The purpose is to build a railroad from Morehead to Walnut Grove, a distance of thirty-six miles. The headquarters of the company will be at Ashland, Ky. Its capital stock is \$300,000.

New Braunfels, Texas.—The organization of a stock

tance of nine miles, is proposed. Joseph Land is interested.

Orange, Va.—W. H. Richards, of Fredericksburg, Va., general manager of the Potomac, Fredericksburg & Piedmont Railroad, writes that the company does not contemplate laying a third rail to handle narrow-gage cars. The only work to be done at present is the construction of a switch at Orange to facilitate the handling of transfer offered to or received from connecting lines at that point.

Vernon, Texas.—The Kansas, Oklahoma Central & Southwestern Railway Co. expects to begin the construction of its road early in the fall. It is projected to run from Cherrvile, Kans., to Vernon, Texas. Robert Martin, of Guthrie, O. T., is president.

Electric Railways.

Annapolis, Md.—The Annapolis, Bay Ridge & Brighton Beach Railway Co. will be chartered by Thomas C. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, Pa.; James H. Vansant, D. J. Saunders and others. The company will build about five miles of electrical railroad, and will have a capital stock of \$20,000.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Co. has about completed the electrical equipment of its Decatur branch, and the operation of this line by electricity will soon begin.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore, Middle River & Sparrow's Point Railroad Co. will apply to Baltimore county authorities for additional privileges. It intends building an electrical railroad to Sparrow's Point. The incorporators are George R. Willis, J. Sloan Haskins, Thomas B. Gatch, Levin F. Morris and John J. Forrester.

Beresford, Fla.—J. B. Stetson, of Philadelphia, Pa., is reported as to build an electrical railroad from Beresford via De Land to Lake Helen.

Charleston, S. C.—Julian Fishburne and associates have applied for authority to build an electrical railroad.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Piedmont Construction & Improvement Co. has asked for an extension of the limit of its electric street car franchise.

Jackson, Tenn.—J. H. Hunter and Dr. Heath are organizing a stock company to build the proposed electrical railroad.

Key West, Fla.—John J. Philbrick and associates, who have franchise to build an electrical railroad, have made no arrangements as yet for constructing the road.

Key West, Fla.—E. H. Gato has been granted a franchise to convert his street railway into an electrical railroad.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Clark Rude and associates have secured a franchise to extend their electric railway on West, Main and other streets.

Little Rock, Ark.—H. F. Auten and Messrs. Fuller & Moss have applied to the city council for a franchise to build four miles of electrical railroad.

Mobile, Ala.—The Mobile & Spring Hill Railroad Co. will improve its road.

St. Augustine, Fla.—Work is to begin in about thirty days upon the railway to be built by the St. Augustine Electric Railway Co. E. M. Holmes is president of the company; J. K. Rainey, vice-president; Charles Sperry, secretary and treasurer, and T. W. Jackson, general manager. The capital stock is \$150,000.

Towson, Md.—The extension of the Towson branch of the City & Suburban Electric Railway Co. from Towson to Lutherville, Texas and Cockeysville is being urged.

Westminster, Md.—The Westminster & Union Mills Electric Railway Co., lately noted as to be chartered to build an electrical railroad from Westminster to Union Mills, has organized with T. Herbert Shriver, of Union Mills, president; Chas. E. Stewart, vice-president; Wm. B. Thomas, treasurer, and Chas. H. Vanderford, secretary.

MACHINERY WANTED.

Manufacturers and others in need of machinery of any kind are requested to consult our advertising columns, and if they cannot find just what they wish, if they will send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed we will make their wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD has received during the week the following particulars as to machinery that is wanted.

Boiler.—W. S. Sun Office, Baltimore, Md., wants to buy a ten to twenty horse-power boiler, new or second-hand, in good order, upright.

Boiler and Engine.—The Greer Machinery Co., Knoxville, Tenn., wants first-class seventy-five horse-power second-hand engine and boiler, and the best freight rate on same to Knoxville.

Boiler and Engine.—L. B. Weisenburgh, Frank-

fort, Ky., wants estimates on a fifty horse-power automatic engine and a sixty horse-power tubular boiler, all complete with connections.

Candy Machinery.—W. C. Boykin, Augusta, Ga., wants to buy machinery for manufacturing candy.

Canning Machinery.—S. L. Biglow, Tampa, Fla., wants information concerning canning, prices on machinery, etc.

Canning Machinery.—P. G. Bowman, Loganville, Ga., wants information about canning and prices on machinery for same.

Car-works Machinery.—W. C. Boykin, secretary Young Men's Business League, Augusta, Ga., wants reliable estimates on cost of machinery for building box and flat cars.

Creamery.—J. C. Martin, Fort Worth, Texas, will probably buy outfit of machinery for creamery.

Creamery Machinery.—Jas. T. Andrews, Marietta, Ga., wants full particulars regarding creamery, and wants bids on complete plant to use the milk of 400 to 600 cows.

Creamery Machinery.—Geo. B. Clement, Macon, Miss., wants prices and information on outifts of machinery for creamery (100 to 150 cows).

Corn Mill.—W. M. Coleman, Cook, S. C., wants a machine for grinding corn in the shuck.

Drilling Machinery.—G. W. Stocking, Sistersville, W. Va., expects to need machinery for drilling and operating oil wells.

Drying Machinery.—W. M. Coleman, Cook, S. C., wants prices and information on the cheapest effective lumber drier.

Dry-kiln.—The Avon Park Saw Mill Co., Avon Park, Fla., will buy dry-kiln.

Electric-light Plant.—The W. Warren Thread Works, Westfield, Mass., is in the market for a 250 light electric-light plant for mill and dyehouse.

Elevators.—Edw. Clark, architect United States Capitol, Washington, D. C., will receive sealed proposals until August 16 for construction and alteration of passenger elevators at the Capitol.

Engine.—Geo. B. Clement, Macon, Miss., wants to buy a five horse-power engine.

Engine.—C. L. Boyd, Meadowville, Va., wants to buy a six horse-power steam engine for marine purposes.

Engines.—B. F. Humphreys, Bainbridge, Ga., wants a pair of 5x20-inch steamboat engines at once; quote prices.

Flour-mill Machinery.—L. B. Weisenburgh, Frankfort, Ky., wants estimates on machinery for a 100 barrel flour mill complete, without millwright work.

Gasoline Engine.—C. L. Boyd, Meadowville, Va., wants to buy an eight horse-power gasoline engine fitted with reversing mechanism.

Lathes.—S. M. Schindel, Hagerstown, Md., wants to buy three second-hand screw lathes to take one-and-one-half-inch stock and turret-head lathes.

Locomotive and Cars.—The Avon Park Saw Mill Co., Avon Park, Fla., will buy cars, locomotive, etc., for tramroad.

Lumber-mill Machinery.—The Avon Park Saw Mill Co., Avon Park, Fla., will buy trimmer, planer, molder, lathe, jig saw, universal saw-table with dado and boring attachments, conveyor, etc.

Oil-mill Machinery.—W. M. Coleman, Cook, S. C., wants to buy a mill to crush cottonseed.

Pipe Covering.—The Builders' Supply Co., St. Augustine, Fla., will need steam-pipe covering.

Piping.—The D. P. Upson Machinery Co., Jacksonville, Fla., wants to correspond with manufacturers of spiral, riveted and galvanized pipe.

Planing Mill.—The Curtis Sash, Door & Blind Co., Atlanta, Ga., will want complete outfit of machinery for planing mill.

Quarry Bar.—The Virginia Soapstone Co., Schuyler, Va., wants to buy a good second-hand Rand quarry bar. Address J. W. Foster, manager.

Roofing.—The Builders' Supply Co., St. Augustine, Fla., will need iron roofing.

Roofing.—Dr. R. V. Salmon, Gray & Knight and F. A. Vaughan, Dadeville, Ala., want best prices on roofs, either tin, ground or cement or any fire-proof roof.

Roofing.—L. B. Weisenburgh, Frankfort, Ky., wants 150 squares of corrugated steel siding and fifty squares of steel lock seam roofing.

Roofing.—The Cape Charles Ice & Lumber Co., Cape Charles, Va., wants roofing for icehouse.

Sewers.—Frank M. Wills, charman sewer committee, Charlottesville, Va., will receive sealed proposals until August 30 for the construction of a system of small pipe sewers. See advertisement in MANUFACTURERS' RECORD of August 17.

Sheet Lead.—Geo. A. Wagener, Charleston, S. C., will want sheet lead.

Tapping Machines.—S. M. Schindel, Hagerstown, Md., wants to buy tapping machines.

Telephone Equipments.—W. P. Ferguson, Abbeville, S. C., wants to buy telephone equipments.

Tobacco Machinery.—The Wilson Tobacco

Works, Wilson, N. C., will buy a long-cut machine in a few months.

Veneering Machines.—The Builders' Supply Co., St. Augustine, Fla., will need veneering machines.

Water Works.—The Aberdeen Water & Power Co., Aberdeen, Md., will open bids on August 15 for the construction of its water works, including furnishing and laying about 364 tons cast-iron pipe, building 500,000-gallon reservoir, etc.; J. A. Swingley, secretary.

Water-works Equipment.—Bennett & Talbot, Greensburg, Pa., will want pumps, boilers, cast-iron pipe, valves, hydrants, iron truss, etc., for equipping water works.

Water-works Equipment.—Sealed proposals for constructing the proposed water works at Morganfield, Ky., will be opened on August 20. Complete equipment is to be furnished, including pumping plant, steel tank, brick tower, five miles of eight-inch to four-inch cast-iron pipe, hydrants, valves and boxes, two fifty horse-power boilers, single duplex 250,000-gallon pump, etc. Address H. X. Morton.

Wire.—G. W. Stocking, Sistersville, W. Va., expects to use 1000 or 2000 pounds of No. 11 galvanized wire.

Woodworking Machinery.—T. Turlington, Dublin, Ga., wants to buy a complete outfit of machinery for manufacturing handles and spokes.

J. H. Curd & Son, Jalapa, Tenn., and W. L. Thurber & Co., of Epperson, Tenn., want catalogues of machinery.

The Savannah Steam Rice Mill and the Planters' Rice Mill Co., of Savannah, Ga., want bids for furnishing them with barrels for a year or longer.

MANAGERS of mills, factories, furnaces, mines, etc., and parties starting manufacturing enterprises and needing machinery or supplies of any kind will find it profitable to consult the advertising columns of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD. Its pages contain names of the best houses in the country among manufacturers of and dealers in machinery and mill supplies.

Half Rates to Washington, D. C., and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Biennial Encampment of the Supreme Lodge and Grand Encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the world, to be held at Washington, D. C., August 27 to September 5, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell from August 23 to 28, inclusive, round-trip tickets to Washington and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 6, with a further extension of time until September 15, obtainable by depositing tickets with joint agent at Washington on or before September 6. This arrangement will afford a rare opportunity to all to visit the National Capital.

Stop-off at Philadelphia and Baltimore will be allowed on tickets through those points.

Round-trip tickets from Washington to Baltimore and return, limited to two days, including day of sale, can be purchased during this encampment at rate of \$1.25 each.

Two Delightful Tours to the North Under the Personally-Conducted Tourist System of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

To Watkins' Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, Highlands of the Hudson.

First tour, July 17 to 30.
Second tour, August 21 to September 3, 1894.

Round trip, \$90.00; children between five and twelve years, \$75.75, covering railroad and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire, etc., in fact every item of necessary expense. The tourists need provide themselves with no funds beyond a few dollars for incidental or chance purchases they may be inclined to make; and in every case the best entertainment will be offered, as the leading hotels have been selected in each stopping place, and regular rates are paid, placing the tourist on an equal footing with other guests.

As the number of tickets to be sold for these tours will be limited, those contemplating the trip should secure tickets and Pullman, hotel and other accommodations as far in advance as possible. We will be pleased to send an itinerary to anyone contemplating the tour on application at this office, 200 East Baltimore street, passenger agent Baltimore district, Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

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REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Grand Encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the World.

The biennial encampment of the Supreme Lodge and grand encampment of the Knights of Pythias of the world will be held at the National Capital August 27 to September 5.

For this occasion the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. will sell round-trip tickets at reduced rates from all points on its lines east of the Ohio river, August 23 to 28, inclusive, valid for return trip until September 6. A further extension of time to September 15 can be secured, provided the ticket is deposited with the joint agent at Washington, D. C., on or before September 6.

The rate from Philadelphia will be \$4.00; Pittsburgh, \$8.00; Cumberland, \$4.55, and correspondingly low rates from all other stations.

Last Personally-Conducted Tour to the North via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

On Tuesday, August 21, the last of the personally-conducted tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad will be run. The party will leave Philadelphia in special Pullman cars. Tourists from Baltimore will leave Union Station at 8:53 A. M., joining special train at Harrisburg, and the tour includes Watkins' Glen, Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands, the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Charles and George, Saratoga and down the Hudson river.

The round-trip rate, including all necessary expenses, from Baltimore and Washington is \$90.00. Tickets will also be sold from other stations at proportionate rates. Tourist agent and chaperon will conduct the party.

For tickets, descriptive itineraries and reservation of seats on the train address S. D. Kennedy, passenger agent, northeast corner Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, Md.

[August 17, 1894.]

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